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No. 191

House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

November 1, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable SHARICE DAVIDS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2021, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

CONGRESS MUST WORK TOGETHER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, attempting to push through yet another socialist spending spree this year might be what liberals think will help their polling numbers, but it is not what the American people need.

In reality, this bill would exacerbate our energy crisis and make our country less safe.

The reckless spending in this legislation can best be defined as build back bankruptcy.

Right now, in my hometown of Altoona, Pennsylvania, gas costs over \$3.50 a gallon. That is money coming directly out of Americans' pockets. If this spending spree is passed, that cost will only go up.

So far, the Biden administration has placed a moratorium on new American drilling, canceled the Keystone XL pipeline, and allowed the Russians to produce oil for our allies in Europe. This legislation, unfortunately, doubles down on the Biden administration's war on American energy.

This lengthy piece of legislation overregulates and overtakes the natural gas, coal, and Marcellus shale industries that provide good wages and low-cost power to American families.

Instead of supporting American energy, this bill hands out green energy tax credits to wind and solar manufacturers that are unable to meet the energy needs of our country. Wind turbines and solar panels are not going to heat our homes this winter.

We need to focus on regaining America's energy independence. We need to focus on lowering energy costs before winter sets in.

This inflation is not transitory. We cannot wish this problem away.

Passing the Green New Deal dressed up as infrastructure legislation is not the answer to the problem that we are currently facing.

Madam Speaker, I encourage all Members of this body to work together to pass an infrastructure bill that would actually rebuild our roads and rebuild our bridges.

In Congress, we must be responsible stewards of the taxpayers' dollars. We need to find a fiscally responsible way to build roads and to repair bridges.

We need to complete the Appalachian regional highway system, and we need to expand internet access to all citizens across the Commonwealths, across the States, and across America. We need to do this without mortgaging our

children's future. We need to do this without ballooning our deficit in a way that would hamstring the American people for decades to come.

PAYOUTS TO ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, the American people are wondering: What is the Biden administration thinking?

Last week, The Wall Street Journal reported that the Department of Justice is negotiating a settlement that would give \$450,000 per person to illegal immigrants. For a parent and child, the payout increases to \$900,000.

To put this in context, if a service member is killed in action, their next of kin receives an insurance payment of \$400,000. What this means is that the Biden administration will pay illegal immigrants more than the families of America's fallen heroes.

That fact alone is repulsive. These people broke the law by illegally entering our country, and now they are about to receive a payout from the government.

That is the kind of welfare mentality that is corrupting this country and will do nothing but encourage more illegals to try to enter our country.

Shame on President Biden and his administration.

RECOGNIZING MILITARY FAMILY APPRECIATION MONTH

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, behind every man and woman in uniform are family members who exhibit great resilience while their loved ones serve this great country.

No matter their backgrounds or where life's journey has taken them, these families are all connected by service and their collective love for America.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Madam Speaker, November is Military Family Appreciation Month, a solemn time when we recognize the innumerable military families from all corners of America.

We recognize their support for their loved ones in uniform and the sacrifices that they continue to make every day.

I salute particularly those from the Fifth District of North Carolina and thank them for their service.

The simple truth is that every American owes them and their loved ones both at home and abroad a profound debt of gratitude.

May we never forget that.

WHERE IS THE ACCOUNTABILITY

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, if I laid over 1,500 pages of text in front of you right now, would you be able to tell me quickly what is on every single page? If the answer is no, that is not surprising.

Yet, that is exactly what happened last week when the majority decided to drop the text of the massive socialist tax and spending package at a moment's notice.

Does this sound familiar? It is what happened when House Democrats passed ObamaCare, and nobody had the time to read its text either, although Republicans made an earnest effort to read every page. It is the same irresponsible tactic of passing a bill to find out what is lurking beneath its pages.

Madam Speaker, this process is making a mockery of the people's House, and it is downright shameful. It is time to stop it.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CASTEN) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Be forever blessed, O God, in the songs of the saints who have gone before us, who confessed Your name in the living of their days. We praise You, the God of our parents and our parents' parents, the Lord of all who have graced this Earth.

To You, O God, the rock, the refuge and strength of our forebears, You who put their fears to rest that they would stand bravely in their well-fought fight, to You be all praise for You are our hope and stay this day.

Give welcome to the souls of those who have left us to be received into

Your loving embrace. And then grant us Your peace as we hold fast to their memory from day to day, knowing that they have been rewarded for their toil.

Now as we receive the legacy of the faithful, whose names we lift up to You in the silence of our hearts, may our days prove as fruitful and our lives as wholly devoted to the tasks You call us to carry forth, on behalf of all the saints who now rest from their labors.

Remind us that the calm of paradise awaits us. In the hope of this promise and the strength of Your name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would now entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 28, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 28, 2021, at 8:26 p.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5763.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

GLORIA J. LETT,
Deputy Clerk.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bill was signed by the Speaker on Thursday, October 28, 2021:

H.R. 5763, to provide an extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety,

and transit programs, and for other purposes.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 29, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on October 29, 2021 at 10:29 a.m., said to contain a message from the President on the continuation of the national emergency with respect to Sudan.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

CERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk of the House.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SUDAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 117-69)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to Sudan declared in Executive Order 13067 of November 3, 1997, is to continue in effect beyond November 3, 2021.

Sudan made strides in its transition toward democracy since 2019, but the military takeover of the government and arrest of civilian leaders now threaten those positive gains. The crisis that led to the declaration of a national emergency in Executive Order 13067; the expansion of that emergency in Executive Order 13400 of April 26, 2006; and the taking of additional steps with respect to that emergency in Executive Order 13412 of October 13, 2006, Executive Order 13761 of January 13, 2017, and Executive Order 13804 of July 11, 2017, has not been resolved. The situation in Darfur continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I

have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13067, as expanded by Executive Order 13400, with respect to Sudan.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE, October 28, 2021.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1600

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. DINGELL) at 4 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

CATAWBA INDIAN NATION LANDS ACT

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1619) to clarify the status of gaming conducted by the Catawba Indian Nation, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1619

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Catawba Indian Nation Lands Act".

SEC. 2. APPLICATION OF CURRENT LAW.

(a) LANDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Section 14 of the Catawba Indian Tribe of South Carolina Claims Settlement Act of 1993 (Public Law 103-116) shall only apply to gaming conducted by the Catawba Indian Nation on lands located in South Carolina.

(b) LANDS IN STATES OTHER THAN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Gaming conducted by the Catawba Indian Nation on lands located in States other than South Carolina shall be subject to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) and sections 1166 through 1168 of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 3. REAFFIRMATION OF STATUS AND ACTIONS.

(a) RATIFICATION OF TRUST STATUS.—The action taken by the Secretary on July 10, 2020, to place approximately 17 acres of land located in Cleveland County, North Carolina, into trust for the benefit of the Catawba Indian Nation is hereby ratified and confirmed as if that action had been taken under a Federal law specifically authorizing or directing that action.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The land placed into trust for the benefit of the Catawba Indian Nation by the Secretary on July 10, 2020, shall—

(1) be a part of the Catawba Reservation and administered in accordance with the laws and regulations generally applicable to land held in trust by the United States for an Indian Tribe; and

(2) be deemed to have been acquired and taken into trust as part of the restoration of lands for an Indian tribe that is restored to Federal recognition pursuant to section 20(b)(1)(B)(iii) of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2719(b)(1)(B)(iii)).

(c) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall—

(1) enlarge, impair, or otherwise affect any right or claim of the Catawba Indian Nation to any land or interest in land in existence before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) affect any water right of the Catawba Indian Nation in existence before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(3) terminate or limit any access in any way to any right-of-way or right-of-use issued, granted, or permitted before the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(4) alter or diminish the right of the Catawba Indian Nation to seek to have additional land taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Catawba Indian Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, today is the first day of the month that is dedicated to Native American heritage. As we all know, the United States' historic treatment of our indigenous governments and peoples is fraught with genocide, displacement, termination, and attempts to eliminate Native American culture, language, and identity.

But as a Nation, we have also taken actions to remedy and to build back from that sad history. In 1934, Congress recognized that termination was the wrong policy and passed the Indian Reorganization Act, which recognized Tribal governments and placed most remaining Tribal land into trust. In 1975, we passed the Indian Self-Determination Act, which allowed Tribes to reassert their sovereignty and jurisdiction over their own lands and programs intended to benefit them, but the work is far from done.

Through bipartisan legislation we are debating today, and many other legis-

lative initiatives we will undertake this 117th Congress, we are furthering Tribal recognition and reacquisition of Tribal homelands. We are strengthening the consultation requirements to provide better healthcare to the 70 percent of Native Americans living in urban areas. In the infrastructure bill and Build Back Better Act, we will have historic levels of funding for programs that meet the trust responsibilities owed to Native Americans, promised to them as the United States entered into treaties and took over their historic lands.

Our work today declares that it is not enough to just acknowledge Native American heritage, we must also pass the legislation that protects that heritage and strengthens Tribal sovereignty and self-determination.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Majority Leader HOYER for scheduling these bills to be heard today as we begin Native American Heritage month. I especially want to thank Chairman GRIJALVA and Ranking Member WESTERMAN for moving the bills through the Natural Resources Committee.

Madam Speaker, I wish to thank the sponsors of the bills and the committee staff who dedicate themselves to getting things done on behalf of the indigenous peoples of our country.

Madam Speaker, I will turn to H.R. 1619. The Catawba Indian Nation Lands Act, introduced by Representative CLYBURN of South Carolina, will ratify and confirm the Department of the Interior's decision to take into trust 17 acres of land in Cleveland County, North Carolina, for the benefit of the Catawba Indian Nation.

The Catawba Indian Nation is the only Federally-recognized Tribe in South Carolina, and its approximately 3,400 members reside primarily in the Catawba River Valley. The current Catawba Reservation is made up of multiple parcels of land in South Carolina, totaling about 700 acres.

To improve the Tribal economy and meet the needs of Tribal members, the Catawba Nation petitioned the Department of the Interior to place approximately 17 acres of land, known as the Kings Mountain site, into trust in Cleveland County, North Carolina, for gaming and other purposes.

On March 12, 2020, the Department of the Interior accepted the Catawba Indian Nation's request to transfer the land into trust. The Department's decision derived from the terms of the Catawba Indian Tribe of South Carolina Land Claims Settlement Act of 1993, which ended the Nation's fight against the State of South Carolina in its assertion of aboriginal land claims.

The Act not only restored the Federal trust relationship between the Nation and the Federal Government, but it also contained various provisions about the trust acquisition of land by the Secretary of the Interior, the use of such land for gaming, and the applicability of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

Following the announcement of the Department of the Interior's decision, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians filed a suit against it to block the Nation's plans to construct a casino complex at the Kings Mountain site.

Among other assertions, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians claims that the project will encroach upon its aboriginal territory. However, the historical records demonstrate the Kings Mountain site is within the aboriginal and historical lands of the Catawba Nation.

H.R. 1619 will thus reaffirm the Department of the Interior's recognition of Catawba Indian Nation's historical and ancestral ties to the lands in Kings Mountain and the Catawba Nation's right to conduct gaming operations on those lands under the terms of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

The legislation will provide much-needed economic development opportunities to the Nation and the surrounding local communities.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Mr. CLYBURN for championing this bipartisan legislation, and I urge its quick adoption. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 1619 would ratify and reaffirm a March 2020 decision by the Department of the Interior to place 17 acres of the land located in Kings Mountain, North Carolina, into trust for the Catawba Indian Nation.

In 1980, the Catawba Tribe filed a land claim for former Tribal land in South Carolina, but the agreement they entered with the State failed to provide a clear understanding as to where the Tribe may have lands held in trust, what process is required, or whether the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act applies to the Catawba Nation.

By 1993, the Tribe and the State of South Carolina entered into an agreement to settle the lawsuit, and the South Carolina legislature enacted a law ratifying that agreement.

That same year, Congress ratified the settlement agreement by passing the Catawba Indian Tribe of South Carolina Land Claims Settlement Act and extinguished any other potential claims of the Catawba.

In exchange, the Catawba received \$50 million, the restoration of their status as a Federally-recognized Tribe, and a streamlined process for restoring its land base in South Carolina.

But confusion about the Tribe's land continued as it submitted an application with the Department of the Interior to place land in Cleveland County, North Carolina, acquired into trust to develop a casino.

Even after the Department of the Interior approved the Catawba's trust application, determining that the Tribe met the restored lands exemption under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, there were still ambiguities that led to a challenge in court.

Madam Speaker, I hope that this bill will finally resolve the remaining issues and give the Catawba Tribe certainty about its land and the ways it can use it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN).

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to call upon this august body for a favorable vote on H.R. 1619. That is a very interesting number for this legislation. This legislation is known as the Catawba Indian Nation Lands Act.

The Catawba Indian Nation Lands Act clarifies that the Catawba Indian Nation is subject to the well-established rules and regulations of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act on their modern and ancestral lands in the State of North Carolina.

This legislation will clarify the Tribe's 1993 Land Claims Settlement Act and reaffirm recent action taken by the Department of the Interior to take land into trust for the Tribe.

Most importantly, this bipartisan legislation is a very significant step toward rectifying historic injustices that have been perpetrated against the Catawba Indian Nation.

Like, in many other instances of current effects of historical inequities, the Catawba Nation experiences high unemployment and poverty rates causing many of its citizens to rely upon Federal and State governments for basic social services.

The enactment of this legislation is critical to helping the Catawba Indian Nation secure economic self-sufficiency as Congress originally intended when it passed the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988.

Madam Speaker, I respectfully ask my colleagues for a favorable vote on this Act.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. TIMMONS).

Mr. TIMMONS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1619, the Catawba Indian Nation Lands Act. I was proud to partner with the majority whip, Mr. CLYBURN, and several other of my colleagues from North and South Carolina in introducing this legislation.

This bill is straightforward. It would simply codify action taken by President Trump's Department of the Interior last year, granting 17 acres of the Catawba Indian Nation's ancestral lands into trust for the Tribe.

This action by the Interior Department has been held up needlessly in the Federal court system, although the only decisions so far have been held in favor of the Catawbans. This bill would cut short that process and confirm the ability for the Catawba Indian Nation to move forward with their plans for this piece of land which, I would note

again, is most certainly within the borders of their ancestral homelands.

This piece of land will be critical in providing economic opportunity for a community that suffers from above-average unemployment and poverty rates. This will enable self-sufficiency and reduce the need for members of the Catawba population to rely on Federal and State governments for basic social services.

This step has been many years in the making, and I am glad to have played a small part in getting it done. I would also like to thank our partners in the Senate, Senators GRAHAM, TILLIS, and BURR for spearheading this effort in their body. Hopefully, we can get this important piece of legislation to the President's desk in short order.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in support of this bill. It is bipartisan, it is common sense, and it will very much help the 3,400 members of the Catawba Nation in North and South Carolina live more prosperous lives.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD).

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Madam Speaker, let me first thank Congresswoman LEGER FERNANDEZ for her friendship and leadership, and thank her for yielding time to me this afternoon.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1619, the Catawba Indian Nation Lands Act.

A few moments ago, Congressman CLYBURN made reference to the fact that 1619 was a very significant number. What he was referring to, Madam Speaker, was that it was the year 1619 that the first slaves arrived in America—the first African slaves, I might say, arrived in America.

□ 1615

It is very interesting that this bill bears that number, but I am in full support of this legislation.

Madam Speaker, this is good, bipartisan legislation. You can see that it has support on both sides of the aisle. It will ratify actions taken by the Department of the Interior that placed 17 acres of land in North Carolina that are within the Catawba's service area, as defined by Congress in 1993, that land was placed into trust for the benefit of the Tribe.

This bill would enable the Catawba Indian Nation to secure economic self-sufficiency as envisioned by Congress in passing the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1987. It will generate millions of dollars in economic development and create thousands of jobs in North Carolina, where few jobs currently exist.

That, Madam Speaker, is why I have such a deep interest in this legislation, because of the economic impact.

The Catawba Nation has already signed an agreement. I need to make

sure the record is clear about that. The Catawba Nation has already signed an agreement with our Governor, Governor Roy Cooper, and they have the support of the local community.

Madam Speaker, I respectfully urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this important legislation.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I think that we have heard today about the importance of how we are, in essence, making history by undoing a little bit of the unfortunate history of the United States. This small parcel of land, which will be taken into trust, will yield significant benefits for the Tribe.

I do appreciate the fact that, like all the legislation we are considering today, it is bipartisan and that all of those who are supporting it recognize the benefits that it will bring to the Catawba Nation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1619.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

LUMBEE RECOGNITION ACT

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2758) to provide for the recognition of the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2758

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Lumbee Recognition Act".

SEC. 2. FEDERAL RECOGNITION.

The Act of June 7, 1956 (70 Stat. 254, chapter 375), is amended—

(1) by striking section 2;

(2) in the first sentence of the first section, by striking "That the Indians" and inserting the following:

"SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF LUMBEE INDIANS.

"The Indians";

(3) in the preamble—

(A) by inserting before the first undesignated clause the following:

"SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

"Congress finds that—";

(B) by designating the undesignated clauses as paragraphs (1) through (4), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(C) by striking "Whereas" each place it appears;

(D) by striking "and" after the semicolon at the end of each of paragraphs (1) and (2) (as so designated); and

(E) in paragraph (4) (as so designated), by striking "": Now, therefore," and inserting a period;

(4) by moving the enacting clause so as to appear before section 1 (as so designated);

(5) by striking the last sentence of section 3 (as designated by paragraph (2));

(6) by inserting before section 3 (as designated by paragraph (2)) the following:

"SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

"In this Act:

"(1) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Interior.

"(2) TRIBE.—The term 'Tribe' means the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina or the Lumbee Indians of North Carolina."; and

(7) by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 4. FEDERAL RECOGNITION.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Federal recognition is extended to the Tribe (as designated as petitioner number 65 by the Office of Federal Acknowledgment).

"(b) APPLICABILITY OF LAWS.—All laws and regulations of the United States of general application to Indians and Indian tribes shall apply to the Tribe and its members.

"(c) PETITION FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Notwithstanding section 3, any group of Indians in Robeson and adjoining counties, North Carolina, whose members are not enrolled in the Tribe (as determined under section 5(d)) may petition under part 83 of title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations for acknowledgment of tribal existence.

"SEC. 5. ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL SERVICES.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe and its members shall be eligible for all services and benefits provided by the Federal Government to federally recognized Indian tribes.

"(b) SERVICE AREA.—For the purpose of the delivery of Federal services and benefits described in subsection (a), those members of the Tribe residing in Robeson, Cumberland, Hoke, and Scotland counties in North Carolina shall be deemed to be residing on or near an Indian reservation.

"(c) DETERMINATION OF NEEDS.—On verification by the Secretary of a tribal roll under subsection (d), the Secretary and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall—

"(1) develop, in consultation with the Tribe, a determination of needs to provide the services for which members of the Tribe are eligible; and

"(2) after the tribal roll is verified, each submit to Congress a written statement of those needs.

"(d) TRIBAL ROLL.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—For purpose of the delivery of Federal services and benefits described in subsection (a), the tribal roll in effect on the date of enactment of this section shall, subject to verification by the Secretary, define the service population of the Tribe.

"(2) VERIFICATION LIMITATION AND DEADLINE.—The verification by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall—

"(A) be limited to confirming documentary proof of compliance with the membership criteria set out in the constitution of the Tribe adopted on November 16, 2001; and

"(B) be completed not later than 2 years after the submission of a digitized roll with supporting documentary proof by the Tribe to the Secretary.

"SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION TO TAKE LAND INTO TRUST.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary is hereby authorized to take land into trust for the benefit of the Tribe.

"(b) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN LAND.—An application to take into trust land located within Robeson County, North Carolina, under this section shall be treated by the Secretary as an 'on reservation' trust acquisition under part 151 of title 25, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation).

"SEC. 7. JURISDICTION OF STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—With respect to land located within the State of North Carolina that is owned by, or held in trust by the United States for the benefit of, the Tribe, or any dependent Indian community of the Tribe, the State of North Carolina shall exercise jurisdiction over—

"(1) all criminal offenses that are committed; and

"(2) all civil actions that arise.

"(b) TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may accept on behalf of the United States, after consulting with the Attorney General of the United States, any transfer by the State of North Carolina to the United States of any portion of the jurisdiction of the State of North Carolina described in subsection (a) over Indian country occupied by the Tribe pursuant to an agreement between the Tribe and the State of North Carolina.

"(2) RESTRICTION.—A transfer of jurisdiction described in paragraph (1) may not take effect until 2 years after the effective date of the agreement described in that paragraph.

"(c) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section affects the application of section 109 of the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1919).

"SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

"There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

"SEC. 9. SHORT TITLE.

"This Act may be cited as the 'Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina Recognition Act'."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 2758, the Lumbee Recognition Act, introduced by Representative BUTTERFIELD from North Carolina, will extend Federal recognition to the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina.

With approximately 60,000 members, the Lumbee Tribe is the largest in North Carolina, the largest Tribe east of the Mississippi River, and the ninth largest Tribe in the Nation.

In 1885, the Lumbee Tribe was recognized by the State of North Carolina.

The Tribe then sought Federal recognition from the United States in 1889 and has been pursuing its recognition ever since.

Over the past 130 years, numerous bills have been introduced in Congress to federally recognize the Lumbee people, resulting in a significant record of hearing transcripts and committee reports. In addition, numerous studies have been undertaken in academia on Lumbee ancestry, including reports filed by the Department of the Interior on the Tribe's validity.

All of these documents and these reports consistently conclude one thing: The Lumbee people are indeed a distinct, self-governing community that has been continuously and undeniably present in the Robeson County area. However, in 1955, when the Lumbee Tribe once again sought Federal recognition, the U.S. Government was actively terminating its relationship with Tribal governments.

To that end, the Department of the Interior recommended that Congress amend the recognition legislation to deny eligibility for the benefits and services available to the Tribe after becoming recognized under the bill. Congress then enacted this amended legislation in 1956, which had the effect of simultaneously federally recognizing the Lumbee Tribe and effectively terminating that recognition.

In 1987, the Lumbee Tribe attempted to restore their Federal recognition through the Federal acknowledgment process at the Department of the Interior. However, the Department determined that the Tribe was ineligible to participate in the Federal acknowledgment process because Congress, according to the 1956 act, had terminated its relationship with the Tribe. Therefore, only Congress could restore that relationship. This is what the enactment of H.R. 2758 will accomplish.

Federal recognition is the formal establishment of a government-to-government relationship between the United States and a Tribal nation. Its importance to Tribes cannot be overstated.

Federal recognition allows a Tribe to reestablish its homelands and place that land into trust for future generations. Recognizing Tribes as sovereign entities enables Tribal governments to manage resources, including local jurisdiction and taxation issues. Recognition also entitles Tribal citizens to distinctive benefits, including eligibility to participate in many Federal programs, including for healthcare and education.

That is why the enactment of this legislation is vital to the Lumbee Tribe. Let's keep in mind that the Lumbee Tribe has been seeking formal Federal recognition for over 100 years. Now is the time.

Other Tribes that were terminated by congressional action had come before Congress and had their relationship reestablished through legislation. After a century of inaction, it is finally time

that we extend Federal recognition to the Lumbee Tribe.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Representative BUTTERFIELD for championing this bipartisan legislation. I urge its quick adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 2758 would extend Federal recognition to the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina and remove a bar that has prevented the Tribe from being federally recognized.

Recognizing the Lumbee Tribe would make its members eligible for services, benefits, and immunities available to other federally recognized Indian Tribes. The bill would also establish a service area to deliver Federal programs to Robeson, Cumberland, Hoke, and Scotland Counties in North Carolina.

In 1956, an act by Congress designated certain Indians as Lumbee Indians of North Carolina and declared that they shall enjoy all rights as citizens of the State of North Carolina and the United States. At the same time, the act made them ineligible for services available to recognized Tribes and makes Indian statutes inapplicable to them.

This scheme has led to conflicting Department of the Interior solicitor opinions regarding whether the Lumbee Tribe may pursue administrative recognition. H.R. 2758 would resolve those conflicting administrative opinions and recognize the Tribe so that its Members can receive the benefits that other Tribes have.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Representative DAN BISHOP from the State of North Carolina for his leadership on the issue.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD).

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Madam Speaker, let me first thank Congresswoman LEGER FERNANDEZ for her friendship, her extraordinary leadership, and her passionate leadership. The gentleman is a wonderful member of this body, and I thank her so much for all that she does. She and I serve on another committee together, the Elections Subcommittee, and I have seen her in action.

Madam Speaker, I thank all of our cosponsors of this legislation for their support, both Democratic and Republican, including the Tribe's Representative, Congressman DAN BISHOP from the Ninth District of North Carolina, who is my friend.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of my bill, H.R. 2758, the Lumbee Recognition Act, and I urge my colleagues to vote for its passage.

Madam Speaker, the Lumbee Recognition Act will finally extend full Federal recognition to the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina and make its

members eligible for the same services and the same benefits provided to members of other federally recognized Tribes.

Most importantly, the bill would establish, once and for all, the Lumbee Tribe as an independent and sovereign entity under Federal law.

Madam Speaker, we have an opportunity before us to do the right thing and fix a historic wrong by passing my bill. North Carolina has recognized the Lumbee Tribe since 1885, and this body, the Congress, recognized the Tribe in the 1950s but, during the dark days of the termination era, refused to allow the Lumbee Tribe access to federally funded services and benefits. What a shame.

Almost all Tribes that were "terminated" in this troubling era have since been restored to Federal recognition. We are long overdue in delivering the same justice to the Lumbee Tribe.

This legislation has tremendous bipartisan support inside and outside North Carolina as demonstrated by a unanimous House vote to pass this very bill last Congress and President Biden's support for full Federal recognition of the Lumbee Tribe. Now is the time, Madam Speaker, to get it done.

Madam Speaker, the merits of the Lumbee's claim for full Federal recognition have long been accepted by our State of North Carolina, academia, and the Federal Government. It is long past time for Congress to give the Lumbee the respect they deserve and to treat them with the fundamental fairness that has been withheld for so many years.

As Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ said earlier, this is the first day of Native American History Month. What an honor.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" and stand on the right side of history.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP) who has done so much work on this issue.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank Representative BUTTERFIELD for those fine comments. I agree with him 100 percent.

That bill that Congress passed back in 1956 said this, even as it recognized the Lumbee: "Nothing in this act shall make such Indians eligible for any services performed by the United States for Indians because of their status as Indians, and none of the statutes of the United States which affect Indians shall be applicable to the Lumbee Indians."

My goodness. What an error, what a mistake, and what an injustice. But that is what the Congress of that time

said, and it is high time for us to correct that injustice. Therefore, I am proud to be a cosponsor with Representative BUTTERFIELD and Representative HUDSON of this legislation.

The Lumbee have for three centuries been a cohesive and distinct community of aboriginal origins and durable institutions, especially schools, living near the Lumber River in Robeson County.

The Lumbee have been called by several names, but it cannot be disputed that they are the continuously present and vital people shown on a map drawn in 1725 whose common modern surnames appear on a document written in 1771: Locklear, Chavis, Dees, Sweat, and Groom. They are the Lumbee who were living in Long Swamp in the 1730s, the community now known as Prospect.

I said these words last year when it appeared very favorable that we were going to pass Lumbee recognition then, and I am going to say it continuously until we get this done, that this is going to be the year.

I know the Lumbee. I know the Warriors Ball and Lumbee Homecoming, UNC-Pembroke and Old Main, the Lumbee Cultural Center and the Cozy Corner. The Lumbee are supremely patriotic Americans, God-fearing and washed in the blood, devoted to the liberating cause of education and to civic involvement, proud of their community, and loving and welcoming to strangers. They are the best of America, and the only honorable course for the United States Congress is to accord them their due recognition at long last.

So my thank-you to Representative BUTTERFIELD for sponsoring this legislation. I thank Representative HUDSON and Representatives GRIJALVA and WESTERMAN for permitting it to come forward—staunch supporters of the Lumbees' pursuit of justice. I thank Senators BURR and TILLIS. Lumbee recognition took on new life when both North Carolina Senators began to champion it.

Thanks also to former Representative Mike McIntyre of Robeson County, who worked for Lumbee recognition for more than a decade. We almost accomplished passage last year. This is going to be the year.

Madam Speaker, I urge overwhelming support for the Lumbee Recognition Act.

□ 1630

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his unwavering support for his constituents and his efforts to work across the aisle.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I would inquire whether my colleague has any remaining speakers on their side.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I am ready to close, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I, too, want to thank Mr. BISHOP, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. WESTERMAN, and Mr. GRIJALVA for championing this legislation so that we may today undo 100 years of injustice.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MANNING). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2758.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

PALA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS LAND TRANSFER ACT OF 2021

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1975) to take certain land located in San Diego County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Pala Band of Mission Indians, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1975

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Pala Band of Mission Indians Land Transfer Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. TRANSFER OF LAND INTO TRUST FOR THE PALA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS.

(a) TRANSFER AND ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) TRANSFER OF LANDS INTO TRUST.—If, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Tribe transfers title to the land referred to in subsection (b) to the United States, the Secretary, not later than 180 days after such transfer, shall take that land into trust for the benefit of the Tribe.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The land transferred under paragraph (1) shall be part of the Pala Indian Reservation and administered in accordance with the laws and regulations generally applicable to land held in trust by the United States for an Indian Tribe.

(b) LAND DESCRIPTION.—The land referred to in subsection (a)(1) is the approximately 721.12 acres of land located in San Diego County, California, generally depicted as "Gregory Canyon Property Boundary" on the map titled "Pala Gregory Canyon Property Boundary and Parcels".

(c) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall—

(1) enlarge, impair, or otherwise affect any right or claim of the Tribe to any land or interest in land that is in existence before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) affect any water right of the Tribe in existence before the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(3) terminate or limit any access in any way to any right-of-way or right-of-use

issued, granted, or permitted before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) RESTRICTED USE OF TRANSFERRED LANDS.—The Tribe may not conduct, on the land taken into trust for the Tribe pursuant to this Act, gaming activities—

(1) as a matter of claimed inherent authority; or

(2) under any Federal law, including the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) and regulations promulgated by the Secretary or the National Indian Gaming Commission under that Act.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) TRIBE.—The term "Tribe" means the Pala Band of Mission Indians.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 1975, the Pala Band of Mission Indians Land Transfer Act of 2021, introduced by Representative ISSA from California, will direct the Secretary of the Interior to take 721.12 acres of land into trust for the Pala Band of Mission Indians.

The Pala Band of Mission Indians is located in northern San Diego County with 918 enrolled members. Members of the Pala Band belong to the Cupeno and Luiseno Tribes who were forced together by Spanish Franciscan missionaries during the 1800s.

The Pala Band recently purchased property that includes the remaining portion of Gregory Mountain that is not on the existing Pala Band Reservation and other sacred and culturally significant sites in Gregory Canyon. The land was purchased to protect and preserve Gregory Mountain, Medicine Rock, and other sites considered sacred by Luiseno Tribes.

Taking land into trust is an integral part of the government-to-government relationship between the U.S. Government and Tribal governments. By maintaining Tribal lands, Tribal governments can protect and preserve their ancestral homelands or sacred sites considered culturally significant.

This bill takes 721.12 acres into trust for the benefit of the Pala Band, ensuring that the sacred sites and cultural history located on those lands will be honored appropriately and safeguarded. The bill also stipulates that current

land and water rights are not affected by its enactment, nor are any rights-of-way or rights of use that are currently permitted.

Lastly, the Pala Band may not conduct any gaming activities on the land.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Representative ISSA for championing this bipartisan legislation, and I urge its quick adoption. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1975, the Pala Band of Mission Indians Land Transfer Act.

This bill would place approximately 721 acres of land located in San Diego, California, into trust for the Pala Band of Mission Indians.

As Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ said, gaming pursuant to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act is prohibited on the lands to be placed into trust by this legislation. In the early 1990s, San Diego, California, voters approved a plan to establish the Gregory Canyon landfill project, but the landfill process fell into bankruptcy and the development company sold a portion of the land to the Tribe for cultural preservation. The Tribe is now requesting to have that land placed into trust to be part of the Tribe's reservation.

I want to thank Mr. ISSA for his leadership on this issue, and I again urge adoption of the measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA).

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. As the chair and ranking member said, this is bipartisan, and I am sure will be bicameral, and, in fact, it is necessary because not only is H.R. 1975 necessary in order to put land in trust, but we, for more than 20 years now, have had to put most land that gets into trust in trust because of action by the Congress.

I want to take this opportunity on behalf of the 18 Tribes that I represent and have represented for most of my 20 years in Congress and say that this is the kind of bill that I hope we will pass further legislation to make unnecessary. The essential right of our first people to reclaim their ancestral land and have it placed into trust on a pro forma basis, on a nearly automatic basis, should not require action by Congress time and time again.

The Pala Band of Indians had to buy this land at their own expense in order to gift it, essentially, to the Federal Government. They do so because of the importance of their ancestral land and their pride in the people they are and the people they have been since before man, Western man, walked into California and disrupted their lives.

So I am proud that, once again, we are putting land in trust. I am proud of the Pala Indians who worked for more than 30 years to recapture this land, to keep it from being effectively taken away in perpetuity. They have done the right thing.

They have reinvested their hard-earned money, in fact, on putting, for their nearly 1,000 members, together a future of Tribal land in which the public can be aware will be taken care of better than it was under private land.

It is interesting to me that, in fact, we have had to get assurances that the Tribe would not use this for gaming, which is understood. But the idea that they cannot use it—they do not, in fact, regain their water rights that they historically would have, and others—quite frankly, is a giveaway that should not be necessary.

I am happy to take the opportunity to thank the chairman and ranking member, but I ask that we really take a hard look at the inefficiency of the system that has caused every single land in trust that has been done for my 18 Tribes, or many of my 18 Tribes over 20 years, to require this action.

I believe we should streamline the process to make the bias in favor of the Tribe's right to reclaim their land, to place it, in fact, into what is trust land, which is another name for it belongs to the Federal Government even though it has been bought out of the hardworking representatives in my district; in this case, Pala.

So I want to thank the gentleman for moving this. I believe this is non-controversial. I know I brought up a point that is more controversial which is getting the bureaucracy to do a job they should do on behalf of Tribes throughout the United States. As somebody who has been honored to represent much of Indian Country in California, I hope I speak accurately for all 18 Tribes that they believe that what was theirs and is theirs again, should be placed in trust as soon as possible.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his advocacy on the part of his constituents. I do again urge adoption of this.

I am ready to close, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I do want to thank Representative ISSA, Representative WESTERMAN, and Chair GRIJALVA for moving this bipartisan bill forward and taking the action that is required at this time to ensure that the Pala Band of Indians can, indeed, control this land for their sacred and cultural sites.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1975.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

URBAN INDIAN HEALTH CONFER ACT

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5221) to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to establish an urban Indian organization confer policy for the Department of Health and Human Services.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5221

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Urban Indian Health Confer Act".

SEC. 2. URBAN INDIAN ORGANIZATION CONFER POLICY.

Section 514(b) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1660d) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall ensure that the Service and the other agencies and offices of the Department confer, to the maximum extent practicable, with urban Indian organizations in carrying out—

"(1) this Act; and

"(2) other provisions of law relating to Indian health care."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 5221, the Urban Indian Health Confer Act, introduced by Natural Resources Chair RAÚL GRIJALVA from Arizona will require agencies and offices within the United States Department of Health and Human Services, or HHS, to confer with Urban Indian Organizations, or UIOs, on policies and initiatives related to healthcare for American Indians and Alaska Natives.

The Indian Health Care Improvement Act established Urban Indian Organizations in response to many American Indians and Alaska Natives living in urban areas and seeking healthcare. Today, approximately 70 percent of all American Indians and Alaska Natives live in urban areas.

The Indian Health Service supports contracts and grants to 41 UIO programs that offer medical services ranging from dental care, optometry, pharmacy services, and community services, such as alcohol and drug abuse prevention, nutrition education, and counseling.

An urban confer policy at HHS will serve as the preferred method of dialogue between the agency and UIOs. Currently, the Indian Health Service is the only agency that maintains a legal obligation to confer with UIOs. This limited scope serves as a barrier for UIOs to communicate with other agencies and offices within HHS.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the issues with this limited confer policy were, sadly, highlighted. Despite congressional and Tribal support for the inclusion of UIOs and the agency's vaccine allocations, HHS refrained from initiating communications with them. As a result, UIOs were unable to provide input on the vaccine rollout allocations until the deadline, which delayed the vaccine's distribution to many urban American Indians and Alaska Natives.

The failure to communicate with UIOs about healthcare policies that impact urban Indian communities is inconsistent with the Federal trust responsibility and contrary to sound public health policy.

H.R. 5221 will establish direct lines of communication for UIOs across the entire Department and ensure that urban American Indians and Alaska Natives are aware of significant healthcare policy changes.

I want to thank Chair GRIJALVA for championing this critical bipartisan legislation. I am pleased to be a co-sponsor of the bill and I urge quick adoption. I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, October 26, 2021.

Hon. ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT,
Chair, Committee on Education and Labor,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR SCOTT, I write to you concerning H.R. 5221, the "Urban Indian Health Confer Act."

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Education and Labor. I acknowledge that your Committee will not formally consider H.R. 5221 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your Committee's Rule X jurisdiction.

I am pleased to support your request to name members of the Committee on Education and Labor to any conference committee to consider such provisions. I will en-

sure that our exchange of letters is included in the Committee Report and the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

RAÚL M. GRIJALVA,
Chair, Committee on Natural Resources.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR,
Washington, DC, October 21, 2021.

Hon. RAÚL M. GRIJALVA,
Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GRIJALVA: I write concerning H.R. 5221, the Urban Indian Health Confer Act. This bill was primarily referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, and additionally to the Committee on Education and Labor. As a result of Leadership and the Committee on Natural Resources having consulted with me concerning this bill generally, I agree to forgo formal consideration of the bill so the bill may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

The Committee on Education and Labor takes this action with our mutual understanding that by forgoing formal consideration of H.R. 5221, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and we will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so we may address any remaining issues within our Rule X jurisdiction. I also request that you support my request to name members of the Committee on Education and Labor to any conference committee to consider such provisions.

Finally, I would appreciate a response confirming this understanding and ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Committee Report filed by the Committee on Natural Resources and in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 5221.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, November 1, 2021.

Hon. FRANK PALLONE,
Chair, Committee on Energy and Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR PALLONE: I write to you concerning H.R. 5221, the "Urban Indian Health Confer Act."

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Energy and Commerce. I acknowledge that your Committee will not formally consider H.R. 5221 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your Committee's Rule X jurisdiction.

I am pleased to support your request to name members of the Committee on Energy and Commerce to any conference committee to consider such provisions. I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Committee Report and the *Congressional Record* during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

RAÚL M. GRIJALVA,
Chair, Committee on Natural Resources.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, November 1, 2021.

Hon. RAÚL M. GRIJALVA,
Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GRIJALVA: I write concerning H.R. 5221, the "Urban Indian Health Confer Act," which was additionally referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

In recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of H.R. 5221, the Committee agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee. The Committee takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. I also request that you support my request to name members of the Committee to any conference committee to consider such provisions.

Finally, I would appreciate the inclusion of this letter into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the measure.

Sincerely,

FRANK PALLONE, JR.,
Chairman.

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Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, today, the Indian Health Services Urban Indian Health Program consists of 41 nonprofit programs nationwide.

These programs are funded through grants and contracts from the Indian Health Service, pursuant to the authorities of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

Urban Indian health organizations that participate in the program provide services such as information, outreach and referral, dental services, primary care services, community health, and other important services.

In 2010, as part of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, Congress reauthorized and amended the Indian Health Care Improvement Act by adding a requirement that the Indian Health Service confer with urban Indian organizations.

In 2014, the Indian Health Service established a policy to guide when the Indian Health Service seeks input from Urban Indian Organizations on health policy matters.

Other agencies within the Department of Health and Human Services that serve American Indians and Alaska Natives, such as the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and others, do not have policies regarding conferring with Urban Indian Organizations.

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, Urban Indian health organizations were provided no notice that they were required to make selections for COVID-19 vaccine distribution until the day of the deadline imposed by an agency.

This resulted in Urban Indian Organizations struggling to provide accurate responses to changing public health decisions for Indians living in urban areas.

This bill would amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to require all agencies within the Department of Health and Human Services to establish an urban Indian organization confer policy.

I thank the sponsor of this legislation, Chairman GRIJALVA, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA), the chairman of the Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, as stated before, today marks the first day of National Native American Heritage Month.

I want to thank the gentlewoman from New Mexico, the chair of the Subcommittee on Indigenous Peoples of the United States, Ranking Member WESTERMAN, and Ranking Member YOUNG for putting a package together for Congress to vote specifically on significant bipartisan pieces of legislation that deal specifically with Indian Country. I think it is noteworthy and symbolic, and as you see these pieces of legislation, very much necessary. I want to extend my thanks to all of them for that.

While it is a time to celebrate the histories and achievements of Native Americans in this country, it is also a time for Congress to fully recognize the trust and treaty obligations the U.S. Government owes to Tribal governments and to indigenous people in our country.

Ensuring equity for Tribal healthcare entities is an essential part of the Federal trust responsibility, which is the reason that I am proud to sponsor H.R. 5221, the Urban Indian Health Confer Act.

The accessible and culturally competent healthcare services that Indian Health Services provides to Tribal communities are critical to ensuring their well-being.

As stated by the chairwoman, over 70 percent of American Indians and Alaska Natives began seeking healthcare outside of Tribal jurisdictions in our cities and nonreservation communities across this country. Urban Indian Organizations, UIOs, were created to fill that gap.

Today, IHS supports 41 of these programs that offer vital medical services, including dental care, mental health support, optometry services, and social services, such as nutrition, education, and home healthcare.

Although UIOs have been recognized as critical components of the Tribal healthcare system, they continue to experience parity and recognition of purpose and the attention that they deserve for the services they provide to indigenous people and the family services they provide to nonreservation Native people across this country.

At the Department of Health and Human Services, only IHS maintains an obligation to confer with UIOs regarding any healthcare policy changes that may affect urban Indian communities. This issue became glaringly obvious during the COVID-19 pandemic, when the Department excluded UIOs in the vaccine rollout discussions, leaving urban Indian communities among the last to receive vaccine allocations through their local urban Indian centers.

As a Member of Congress who represents a UIO, the Tucson Indian Center, I am grateful for their essential work to keep Tribal communities safe and healthy, especially as we go into a post-COVID-19 pandemic era.

H.R. 5221 will establish direct lines of communication between UIOs and the Department of Health and Human Services so that UIOs have a seat at the table for all relevant Tribal healthcare policy changes.

Ensuring that UIOs achieve equity at the Department is sound public health policy and upholds the U.S. Government's Federal trust responsibility to Indian Country. H.R. 5221 represents a much-needed change.

Madam Speaker, I urge the quick adoption of this bipartisan legislation.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I am ready to close, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I want to, once again, thank Ranking Member WESTERMAN, as well as Ranking Member DON YOUNG and Chair GRIJALVA, for bringing forth this legislation. It addresses immediately something that we saw that had lingered, but the pandemic shown its ugly light on what happens when we let things linger and do not deal with them. This legislation fixes that. It highlights the importance of communication, of cooperation, and the confer policy that must be adopted across all of our agencies, not only at HHS.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5221.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

BEAR RIVER NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDY ACT

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules

and pass the bill (H.R. 3616) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating certain land as the Bear River National Heritage Area, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3616

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Bear River National Heritage Area Study Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) HERITAGE AREA.—The term "Heritage Area" means the Bear River National Heritage Area.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) STATES.—The term "States" means the States of Utah and Idaho.

(4) STUDY AREA.—The term "study area" means—

(A) areas in the States that are within the main drainage area of the Bear River;

(B) all of Cache, Box Elder, and Rich Counties in the State of Utah, and Bear Lake, Caribou, Franklin, and Oneida Counties in the State of Idaho;

(C) the following communities in Utah: Bear River, Brigham City, Corinne, Deweyville, Elwood, Fielding, Garland, Honeyville, Howell, Mantua, Perry, Plymouth, Portage, Snowville, Tremonton, Willard, Amalga, Clarkston, Cornish, Hyde Park, Hyrum, Lewiston, Logan, Mendon, Millville, Newton, Nibley, North Logan, Paradise, Providence, Richmond, River Heights, Smithfield, Trenton, Wellsville, Garden City, Laketown, Randolph, and Woodruff;

(D) the following communities in Idaho: Malad, Clifton, Dayton, Franklin, Preston, Oxford, Weston, Bancroft, Soda Springs, Grace, Bloomington, Paris, Georgetown, Montpelier, and St. Charles; and

(E) any other areas in the States that—

(i) have heritage aspects that are similar to the areas described in subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), or (D); and

(ii) are adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, those areas.

SEC. 3. STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with State and local organizations and governmental agencies, Tribal governments, non-profit organizations, and other appropriate entities, shall conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a National Heritage Area, to be known as the "Bear River National Heritage Area".

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The study shall include analysis, documentation, and determinations on whether the study area—

(1) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that—

(A) represent distinctive aspects of the people and cultures of the United States;

(B) are worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use; and

(C) would be best managed—

(i) through partnerships among public and private entities; and

(ii) by linking diverse and sometimes non-contiguous resources and active communities;

(2) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklore that are a valuable part of the story of the United States;

(3) provides outstanding opportunities—

(A) to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features; and

- (B) for recreation and education;
- (4) contains resources that—
- (A) are important to any identified themes of the study area; and
- (B) retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;
- (5) includes residents, business interests, non-profit organizations, and State, local, and Tribal governments, and other appropriate entities that—
- (A) are involved in the planning of the Heritage Area;
- (B) have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles of all participants in the Heritage Area, including the Federal Government; and
- (C) have demonstrated support for the designation of the Heritage Area;
- (6) has a potential management entity to work in partnership with the individuals and entities described in paragraph (5) to develop the Heritage Area while encouraging State and local economic activity;
- (7) could impact the rights of private property owners with respect to their private property; and
- (8) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public.

SEC. 4. REPORT.

Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

- (1) the findings of the study under section 3; and
- (2) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3616, the Bear River National Heritage Study Act, introduced by my Natural Resources Committee colleague, Representative BLAKE MOORE.

H.R. 3616 would direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Bear River National Heritage Area.

The study area would include seven counties in northern Utah and southeastern Idaho, focusing on areas that are within the main drainage area of the Bear River.

Heritage area designations are locally driven initiatives that leverage Federal resources to support the preservation of shared heritage in a manner that boosts conservation, recre-

ation, and economic development. These shared stories are vital, as we consider what is the American story. These heritage centers have proven successful all over the country, and I am pleased to support this bill that will examine the potential of the Bear River region.

I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues to ensure a successful and sustainable future for the entire Heritage Area program and would, again, like to congratulate Representative MOORE for championing this bill on behalf of his constituents.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I first want to thank Chairman GRIJALVA and Chairwoman LEGER FERNANDEZ for their cooperation in moving this bill forward.

H.R. 3616, offered by my colleague, Mr. MOORE of Utah, requires the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study assessing the suitability and feasibility of designating the Bear River National Heritage Area in northern Utah and southern Idaho.

The Bear River area straddles the Utah-Idaho border where the Great Basin and Rocky Mountains meet. It is home to the Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation, the Golden Spike National Historical Park, the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, the Hardware Ranch, numerous Latter-day Saints history sites, the Oregon Trail, and a strong agricultural economy and abundant natural beauty.

The Bear River area is a great candidate for study as a potential national heritage area, and this legislation enjoys strong local support.

I commend Congressman MOORE for his work on this legislation, and I urge adoption of the measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE).

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Madam Speaker, I thank the ranking member of the House Natural Resources Committee for his support of this legislation and also to my colleague from New Mexico, Representative LEGER FERNANDEZ, for her kind words of support and her support of the bill overall, as well as, most importantly, our committee staff. I thank them all very much.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3616, the Bear River National Heritage Area Study Act, which would conduct a study to determine the area's suitability for a national heritage area designation. This would help local communities in the area protect important elements of their heritage and promote the area's tourism industry.

This important bill enjoys significant local support and, if enacted, would help the region better share its incredible history with the world.

The Bear River basin, which stretches through northern Utah and southeastern Idaho, played a key role in the settling, expansion, and development of the American West.

Native American Tribes, such as the Shoshone, called this area home because of its lush environment and favorable weather. Today, with the construction of the Boa Ogoi Cultural Interpretive Center in southeastern Idaho, these stories will soon be told like never before.

Eventually, explorers and adventures, fur trappers, and religious pioneers also settled in the area and began to build homes. The region's natural water supply makes it ideal for farming, and it quickly became home to thriving frontier towns. Generations of family farms in northern Utah and southeast Idaho can trace their origins to these early days.

Later, the driving of the golden spike at Promontory Summit marked the completion of the transcontinental railroad, an element of pride for the entire area. This pivotal moment launched our great Nation onto the global stage and into the modern world.

Today, this special place is home to thriving communities that support jobs in the tech, agriculture, education, manufacturing, service, and tourism industries.

As we look backwards to retell the history of this region, these industries are looking forward to writing the next chapter of the Bear River basin's story.

I am grateful for Chairman GRIJALVA, Ranking Member WESTERMAN, Representative LEGER FERNANDEZ, and their fantastic staff for all their help on this effort.

Madam Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting the Bear River National Heritage Area Study Act.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for bringing this to our attention, I urge adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. I look forward to listening to the many interconnected and complex stories that will come out of this study and to perhaps visiting the heritage area in the near future. I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3616.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

□ 1700

AUTHORIZING THE SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA TO LEASE OR TRANSFER CERTAIN LAND

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 108) to authorize the Seminole Tribe of Florida to lease or transfer certain land, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 108

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. APPROVAL NOT REQUIRED TO VALIDATE CERTAIN LAND TRANSACTIONS OF THE SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, without further approval, ratification, or authorization by the United States, the Seminole Tribe of Florida may lease, sell, convey, warrant, or otherwise transfer all or any part of the interest of the Seminole Tribe of Florida in any real property that is not held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Seminole Tribe of Florida.

(b) TRUST LAND NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this section—

(1) authorizes the Seminole Tribe of Florida to lease, sell, convey, warrant, or otherwise transfer all or any part of an interest in any real property that is held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Seminole Tribe of Florida; or

(2) affects the operation of any law governing leasing, selling, conveying, warranting, or otherwise transferring any interest in any real property that is held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Seminole Tribe of Florida.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, S. 108, introduced by Senator RUBIO of Florida, will allow the Seminole Tribe of Florida to lease, sell, convey, warrant, or transfer its real property that is not held in trust by the United States.

The Seminole Tribe of Florida is a federally recognized Tribe with its Tribal headquarters located in Hollywood, Florida. It is one of three federally recognized Seminole entities, and many of its enrolled members reside on its six reservations in Florida.

In recent decades, a large portion of the Tribe's economic development strategy has been its investment in commercial real estate properties. So far the Tribe owns one of the largest cattle operations in the U.S., along with the Hard Rock Hotel and Casino franchise and its 74 international properties.

To manage the Tribe's growing portfolio, the Tribal Council established a commercial real estate investment fund to help create generational stability for the Seminole Tribe. Ultimately, the Tribe's hope is to establish a State-chartered subsidiary entity to act as a holding company for certain properties owned by the Tribe.

Unfortunately, the Tribe has been unable to move forward with this project due to concerns raised by lenders and proposed title insurance companies about the Indian Nonintercourse Act.

The act prohibits any "purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from an Indian nation or Tribe of Indians" unless authorized by Congress.

At least two title insurance companies approached by the Tribe have interpreted the act to apply to real estate owned by a State-chartered subsidiary entity of the Tribe. As such, the title companies will not insure the mortgage without an exemption from the act, which in turn effectively kills any ability to finance an acquisition.

S. 108 will, therefore, provide relief from the Indian Nonintercourse Act by clarifying that the Seminole Tribe of Florida has the authority to lease, sell, convey, warrant, or otherwise transfer their interests in property not held in trust by the Federal Government without further approval from the Federal Government.

This bipartisan effort is led in the House by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO), who is the sponsor of the House companion bill. I congratulate him on his strong advocacy to get this legislation to the President's desk.

S. 108 will allow the Seminole Tribe the ability to continue its economic development, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman GRIJALVA and Chairwoman LEGER FERNANDEZ for working together on this bill. I rise in support of S. 108. It is a bill that authorizes the Seminole Tribe of Florida to lease or transfer certain land, and for other purposes.

As Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ described, this bill would exempt lands held in fee

by the Seminole Tribe of Florida from the limitations imposed by the Indian Nonintercourse Act, which restricts a Tribe from leasing or conveying any lands a Tribe owns without Federal approval.

The act has generated a great deal of confusion and litigation about whether a Tribe can buy, sell, or lease land that it owns. The bill states that the act does not authorize the Tribe to lease, sell, convey, warrant, or otherwise transfer all or any portion of any interest in any real property that is held in trust.

This bill was introduced in response to real estate investment issues encountered by the Seminole Tribe, since at least two title insurance companies would not grant the Tribe insurance.

The bill ensures that the act does not interfere with the ability to convey fee land owned by the Tribe, which would impede the Tribe's economic development activities and hinder job creation.

Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close. I urge adoption of the measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I am grateful for this bipartisan legislation. I also think it gives us a path forward on what we might need to do for all Tribes who encounter this issue, but for now I am very much in support of S. 108 and urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 108.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

OLD PASCUA COMMUNITY LAND ACQUISITION ACT

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4881) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take into trust for the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona certain land in Pima County, Arizona, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4881

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Old Pascua Community Land Acquisition Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **COMPACT-DESIGNATED AREA.**—The term “Compact Designated Area” means the area south of West Grant Road, east of Interstate 10, north of West Calle Adelanto, and west of North 15th Avenue in the City of Tucson, Arizona, as provided specifically in the Pascua Yaqui Tribe—State of Arizona Amended and Restated Gaming Compact signed in 2021.

(2) **TRIBE.**—The term “Tribe” means the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona, a federally recognized Indian tribe.

(3) **INDIAN TRIBE.**—The term “Indian Tribe”—

(A) means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska Native village that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians; and

(B) does not include any Alaska Native regional or village corporation.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. LAND TO BE HELD IN TRUST.

Upon the request of the Tribe, the Secretary shall accept and take into trust for the benefit of the Tribe, subject to all valid existing rights, any land within the Compact-Designated Area that is owned by Tribe.

SEC. 4. APPLICATION OF CURRENT LAW.

Gaming conducted by the Tribe in the Compact-Designated Area shall be subject to—

(1) the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.); and

(2) sections 1166 through 1168 of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 5. REAFFIRMATION OF STATUS AND ACTIONS.

(a) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Land placed into trust pursuant to this Act shall—

(1) be a part of the Pascua Yaqui Reservation and administered in accordance with the laws and regulations generally applicable to land held in trust by the United States for an Indian Tribe; and

(2) be deemed to have been acquired and taken into trust on September 18, 1978.

(b) **RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this Act shall—

(1) enlarge, impair, or otherwise affect any right or claim of the Tribe to any land or interest in land in existence before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) affect any water right of the Tribe in existence before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(3) terminate or limit any access in any way to any right-of-way or right-of-use issued, granted, or permitted before the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(4) alter or diminish the right of the Tribe to seek to have additional land taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. **LEGER FERNANDEZ**) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. **WESTERMAN**) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. **LEGER FERNANDEZ**. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Ms. **LEGER FERNANDEZ**. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 4881, the Old Pascua Community Land Acquisition Act, introduced by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. **GRIJALVA**), the Natural Resources Committee Chair, will direct the Secretary of the Interior to take approximately 30 acres of land into trust for the Pascua Yaqui Tribe.

The Pascua Yaqui Tribe is located in southern Arizona, near the city of Tucson, and has approximately 22,000 enrolled Tribal members, with a 2,216-acre reservation.

Before the Federal recognition of the Pascua Yaqui Tribe, Yaqui leaders, local leaders, and others worked together to establish a home for Tribal citizens. In 1921 these efforts led to the formal Pascua Village in Tucson, Arizona.

Before the formal Federal recognition and the establishment of a reservation in 1978, former Congressman Mo Udall of Arizona introduced a bill to establish 202 acres of land southwest of Tucson to the Pascua Yaqui Association.

While many families relocated to this new land base, many other families remained in the Pascua Village, known as Old Pascua. With the growing city of Tucson and the geographic distance from the formal reservation, the Tribe has worked to ensure the Tribal members living within the Pascua Village have remained cared for, including working with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to designate Old Pascua as near-reservation lands.

Earlier this year, the Tribe entered into a State-negotiated compact with the State of Arizona to provide gaming activities in the Old Pascua community. The Secretary of the Interior approved the compact in May 2021.

Further, the Tribe signed an intergovernmental agreement with the city of Tucson to transfer a parcel of land within Tucson into trust for the benefit of the Tribe.

This bill ensures the Old Pascua community remains intact with the Tribe's homelands, and the bill will allow the Tribe to conduct gaming activities, expand economic development opportunities, and engage in cultural practices on their historic land.

I am pleased to cosponsor H.R. 4881, which is a bipartisan bill, with support from the Pascua Yaqui Tribe, the city of Tucson, the State of Arizona, and the Arizona delegation. I support the Old Pascua Community Land Acquisition Act, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. **WESTERMAN**. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the Pascua Yaqui Tribe owns several parcels of land that it would like to use for gaming. This bill allows them to do that.

In May of 2021, the Governor of Arizona and 21 Tribes amended the Arizona Tribal State Gaming Compact to build a third gaming facility in the compact-designated area in Tucson.

The compact-designated area is known as the Old Pascua community, an area with deep historic ties to the Tribe. The compact requires land to be taken into trust by an act of Congress to open the gaming facility. H.R. 4881 does this by requiring the Secretary of the Interior to place any land owned by the Tribe within the compact-designated area into trust for gaming purposes.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. **LEGER FERNANDEZ**. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. **GRIJALVA**), the chair of the Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. **GRIJALVA**. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. **LEGER FERNANDEZ**) for the time and to Ranking Member **WESTERMAN**.

I am proud to represent the Pascua Yaqui Tribe in Arizona's Third District. We both call southern Arizona our home. The Yaqui people are an integral and historic part of the fiber of southern Arizona, reflecting our history, our cultures, and our people.

H.R. 4881, the Old Pascua Community Land Acquisition Act, will take a 30-acre parcel of land into trust for the Pascua Yaqui Tribe, the area known locally and to the Tribe as Old Pascua community.

As the gentlewoman from New Mexico outlined in her comments, as well as the ranking member, this was the initial focal point for the Yaqui people as they fled persecution. While some families relocated to this new land base, many families remained in the Pascua Village community, known as Old Pascua.

At the time in 1921, it was an isolated area outside the community and outside of Tucson, but things have grown out around them. I think the Yaqui community in Tucson, Arizona, considers Old Pascua not only the formally recognized area for the community but also a sacred site for the Tribe.

Before receiving Federal recognition and a formal reservation south of Tucson, many Pascua Yaqui families called Old Pascua in Tucson their home.

Today many families still call Old Pascua home, yet they continue to fear losing their Yaqui knowledge, culture, history, and traditions due to the encroachment of the growing city of Tucson. Other areas of concern for Yaqui families include the lack of ownership for sacred, cultural, traditional, and religious grounds.

The Tribe has worked tirelessly to ensure that they take care of their Tribal citizens. Earlier this year, as Mr. **WESTERMAN** outlined, the State of Arizona and the Tribe negotiated a

State compact. This compact included gaming activities in the Old Pascua community to promote the Tribe's governmental operations, cultural and religious activities, job creation, increased Tribal housing, social and community services, healthcare, and educational facilities.

The Tribe has worked tirelessly with the State of Arizona, the city of Tucson, and the county of Pima to address their concerns, and have entered into an intergovernmental agreement supporting the legislation and the land transfer.

Since this agreement, the State has negotiated a compact that reflects that agreement and approved it, and the Department of the Interior has approved it.

H.R. 4881 is a bipartisan bill that will raise the Tribal standard of living, improve system coordination and integration of service delivery, and promote the ongoing transmission of Yaqui knowledge, culture, history, and traditions for future generations.

This bill is a bipartisan bill. It merits the support of all Members, and I would add that it is for the people in southern Arizona an extension of a reality and a confirmation of something that already exists.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1715

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, this bill, once again, demonstrates that there is strong bipartisan support for our Native American tribes and indigenous communities. I thank Ranking Member WESTERMAN as well as Ranking Member DON YOUNG on the Subcommittee for Indigenous Peoples of the United States.

The other thing this bill does, as has been highlighted by Chairman GRIJALVA, is it comes out of collaboration and conversation with everybody on the ground, the local communities, the States, the county, the Tribe. The people of southern Arizona are asking us to take action, and that is what we must do today.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4881.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE HISTORIC LANDS REACQUISITION ACT

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2088) to take certain Federal lands in Tennessee into trust for the benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2088

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Act".

SEC. 2. LAND TAKEN INTO TRUST FOR THE EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE INDIANS.

(a) LANDS INTO TRUST.—Subject to such rights of record as may be vested in third parties to rights-of-way or other easements or rights-of-record for roads, utilities, or other purposes, the following Federal lands managed by the Tennessee Valley Authority and located on or above the 820-foot (MSL) contour elevation in Monroe County, Tennessee, on the shores of Tellico Reservoir, are declared to be held in trust by the United States for the use and benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians:

(1) SEQUOYAH MUSEUM PROPERTY.—Approximately 46.0 acres of land generally depicted as "Sequoyah Museum", "Parcel 1", and "Parcel 2" on the map titled "Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Map 1" and dated April 30, 2015.

(2) SUPPORT PROPERTY.—Approximately 11.9 acres of land generally depicted as "Support Parcel" on the map titled "Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Map 2" and dated April 30, 2015.

(3) CHOTA MEMORIAL PROPERTY AND TANASI MEMORIAL PROPERTY.—Approximately 18.2 acres of land generally depicted as "Chota Memorial 1" and "Tanasi Memorial" on the map titled "Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Map 3" and dated April 30, 2015, and including the Chota Memorial and all land within a circle with a radius of 86 feet measured from the center of the Chota Memorial without regard to the elevation of the land within the circle.

(b) PROPERTY ON LANDS.—In addition to the land taken into trust by subsection (a), the improvements on and appurtenances thereto, including memorials, are and shall remain the property of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

(c) REVISED MAPS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of a land transaction made pursuant to this section, the Tennessee Valley Authority, after consultation with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and the Secretary of the Interior, shall submit revised maps that depict the land taken into trust under this section, including any corrections made to the maps described in this section to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate.

(d) CONTOUR ELEVATION CLARIFICATION.—The contour elevations referred to in this Act are based on MSL Datum as established by the NGS Southeastern Supplementary Adjustment of 1936 (NGVD29).

(e) CONDITIONS.—The lands taken into trust under this section shall be subject to the conditions described in section 5.

SEC. 3. PERMANENT EASEMENTS TAKEN INTO TRUST FOR THE EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE INDIANS.

(a) PERMANENT EASEMENTS.—The following permanent easements for land below the 820-foot (MSL) contour elevation for the following Federal lands in Monroe County, Tennessee, on the shores of Tellico Reservoir, are declared to be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians:

(1) CHOTA PENINSULA.—Approximately 8.5 acres of land generally depicted as "Chota Memorial 2" on the map titled "Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Map 3" and dated April 30, 2015.

(2) CHOTA-TANASI TRAIL.—Approximately 11.4 acres of land generally depicted as "Chota-Tanasi Trail" on the map titled "Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Map 3" and dated April 30, 2015.

(b) REVISED MAPS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of a land transaction made pursuant to this section, the Tennessee Valley Authority, after consultation with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and the Secretary of the Interior, shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate revised maps that depict the lands subject to easements taken into trust under this section, including any corrections necessary to the maps described in this section.

(c) CONDITIONS.—The lands subject to easements taken into trust under this section shall be subject to the use rights and conditions described in section 5.

SEC. 4. TRUST ADMINISTRATION AND PURPOSES.

(a) APPLICABLE LAWS.—Except as described in section 5, the lands subject to this Act shall be administered under the laws and regulations generally applicable to lands and interests in lands held in trust on behalf of Indian tribes.

(b) USE OF LAND.—Except the lands described in section 2(a)(2), the lands subject to this Act shall be used principally for memorializing and interpreting the history and culture of Indians and recreational activities, including management, operation, and conduct of programs of and for—

(1) the Sequoyah birthplace memorial and museum;

(2) the memorials to Chota and Tanasi as former capitals of the Cherokees;

(3) the memorial and place of reinterment for remains of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and other Cherokee tribes, including those transferred to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and other Cherokee tribes and those human remains and cultural items transferred by the Tennessee Valley Authority to those Cherokee tribes under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.); and

(4) interpreting the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail.

(c) USE OF SUPPORT PROPERTY.—The land described in section 2(a)(2) shall be used principally for the support of lands subject to this Act and the programs offered by the Tribe relating to such lands and their purposes including—

(1) classrooms and conference rooms;

(2) cultural interpretation and education programs;

(3) temporary housing of guests participating in such programs or the management of the properties and programs; and

(4) headquarters offices and support space for the trust properties and programs.

(d) LAND USE.—The principal purposes of the use of the land described in section 3(a)—

(1) paragraph (1), shall be for a recreational trail from the general vicinity of the parking lot to the area of the Chota Memorial and

beyond to the southern portion of the peninsula, including interpretive signs, benches, and other compatible improvements; and

(2) paragraph (2), shall be for a recreational trail between the Chota and Tanasi Memorials, including interpretive signs, benches, and other compatible improvements.

SEC. 5. USE RIGHTS, CONDITIONS.

(a) FLOODING OF LAND AND ROADS.—The Tennessee Valley Authority may temporarily and intermittently flood the lands subject to this Act that lie below the 824-foot (MSL) contour elevation and the road access to such lands that lie below the 824-foot (MSL) contour elevation.

(b) FACILITIES AND STRUCTURES.—The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians may construct, own, operate, and maintain—

(1) water use facilities and nonhabitable structures, facilities, and improvements not subject to serious damage if temporarily flooded on the land adjoining the Tellico Reservoir side of the lands subject to this Act that lie between the 815-foot and 820-foot (MSL) contour elevations, but only after having received written consent from the Tennessee Valley Authority and subject to the terms of such approval; and

(2) water use facilities between the 815-foot (MSL) contour elevations on the Tellico Reservoir side of the lands subject to this Act and the adjacent waters of Tellico Reservoir and in and on such waters after having received written consent from the Tennessee Valley Authority and subject to the terms of such approval, but may not construct, own, operate, or maintain other nonhabitable structures, facilities, and improvements on such lands.

(c) INGRESS AND EGRESS.—The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians may use the lands subject to this Act and Tellico Reservoir for ingress and egress to and from such land and the waters of the Tellico Reservoir and to and from all structures, facilities, and improvements maintained in, on, or over such land or waters.

(d) RIVER CONTROL AND DEVELOPMENT.—The use rights under this section may not be exercised so as to interfere in any way with the Tennessee Valley Authority's statutory program for river control and development.

(e) TVA AUTHORITIES.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the right of the Tennessee Valley Authority to—

(1) draw down Tellico Reservoir;

(2) fluctuate the water level thereof as may be necessary for its management of the Reservoir; or

(3) permanently flood lands adjacent to lands subject to this Act that lie below the 815-foot (MSL) contour elevation.

(f) RIGHT OF ENTRY.—The lands subject to this Act shall be subject to a reasonable right of entry by the personnel of the Tennessee Valley Authority and agents of the Tennessee Valley Authority operating in their official capacities as necessary for purposes of carrying out the Tennessee Valley Authority's statutory program for river control and development.

(g) ENTRY ONTO LAND.—To the extent that the Tennessee Valley Authority's operations on the lands subject to this Act do not unreasonably interfere with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians' maintenance of an appropriate setting for the memorialization of Cherokee history or culture on the lands and its operations on the lands, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians shall allow the Tennessee Valley Authority to enter the lands to clear, ditch, dredge, and drain said lands and apply larvicides and chemicals thereon or to conduct bank protection work and erect structures necessary in the promotion and furtherance of public health, flood control, and navigation.

(h) LOSS OF HYDROPOWER CAPACITY.—All future development of the lands subject to this Act shall be subject to compensation to the Tennessee Valley Authority for loss of hydropower capacity as provided in the Tennessee Valley Authority Flood Control Storage Loss Guideline, unless agreed to otherwise by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

(i) PROTECTION FROM LIABILITY.—The United States shall not be liable for any loss or damage resulting from—

(1) the temporary and intermittent flooding of lands subject to this Act;

(2) the permanent flooding of adjacent lands as provided in this section;

(3) wave action in Tellico Reservoir; or

(4) fluctuation of water levels for purposes of managing Tellico Reservoir.

(j) CONTINUING RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Tennessee Valley Authority shall—

(1) retain sole and exclusive Federal responsibility and liability to fund and implement any environmental remediation requirements that are required under applicable Federal or State law for any land or interest in land to be taken into trust under this Act, as well as the assessments under paragraph (2) to identify the type and quantity of any potential hazardous substances on the lands;

(2) prior to the acquisition in trust, carry out an assessment and notify the Secretary of the Interior and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians whether any hazardous substances were stored on the lands and, if so, whether those substances—

(A) were stored for 1 year or more on the lands;

(B) were known to have been released on the lands; or

(C) were known to have been disposed of on the lands; and

(3) if the assessment under paragraph (2) shows that hazardous substances were stored, released, or disposed of on the lands, include in its notice under paragraph (2) to the Secretary of the Interior and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians—

(A) the type and quantity of such hazardous substances;

(B) the time at which such storage, release, or disposal took place on the lands; and

(C) a description of any remedial actions, if any, taken on the lands.

SEC. 6. LANDS SUBJECT TO THE ACT.

For the purposes of this Act, the term "lands subject to this Act" means lands and interests in lands (including easements) taken into trust for the benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians pursuant to or under this Act.

SEC. 7. GAMING PROHIBITION.

No class II or class III gaming, as defined in the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), shall be conducted on lands subject to this Act.

SEC. 8. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 2088, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Act, introduced by Representative FLEISCHMANN from Tennessee, takes specified lands and easements in Monroe County, Tennessee, into trust for the use and benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

These areas include the Sequoyah Museum, the Chota Memorial, the Tanasi Memorial, and land to support these properties and cultural programs.

The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians is one of three federally recognized Cherokee Tribes and is the only federally recognized Tribe in North Carolina.

The Eastern Band's ancestral homeland includes substantial parts of seven eastern States, including Tennessee. The 57,000-acre Qualla Boundary is the name of the Cherokee Indian Reservation in North Carolina.

In 1979, the completion of the Tellico Dam by the Tennessee Valley Authority caused large areas of the Eastern Band's ancestral lands along the Little Tennessee River to be flooded, completely submerging the sacred sites and archaeological remains of the historic Overland Cherokee towns, including the Cherokee capitals of the 1700s.

The Eastern Band can never recover these flooded lands and sites. Especially with that loss in mind, it is important to recognize that there are other locations in the area that require protection and preservation, and we can do that today.

H.R. 2088 helps this cause by transferring approximately 76 acres of historically significant lands from the TVA to the U.S. Government to be held in trust for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. It also grants two permanent easements over TVA property to be held in trust for the Tribe to create recreational trails between the sites.

This legislation will give the Eastern Band greater control over their historic homelands and the opportunity to memorialize the history and culture of the Cherokee people.

I support H.R. 2088, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2088, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Act, as amended.

I thank Chairman GRIJALVA and Chairwoman LEGER FERNANDEZ for their cooperation on this bill.

The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians is a relatively small Tribe located in the Great Smoky Mountains of western North Carolina. The Tribe's reservation covers over 50,000 acres in a region known as the Qualla Boundary.

After the completion of the Tellico Dam in Loudon County, Tennessee, in 1979, the Tribe explained to the Tennessee Valley Authority that there were areas of historic significance impacted by the dam.

H.R. 2088 would place Tennessee Valley Authority land and permanent easements into trust along the shores of the Little Tennessee River and Tellico Reservoir in Monroe County, Tennessee, for the benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

The parcels to be placed in trust under the bill would primarily be used for memorializing and interpreting the history of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. Gaming pursuant to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act would be prohibited, and TVA will be able to continue carrying out river control and development to power the Tennessee Valley region.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of the measure, and I recognize the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN) for his continued work on this important legislation.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN).

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 2088, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Act.

The great State of Tennessee, my home State, gets its name from the historic Overhill Cherokee village site called Tanasi located in present-day Monroe County, Tennessee. Tanasi served as the capital of the Cherokee people from as early as 1721.

Unfortunately, as a result of misguided Federal policies, the Cherokee people were forcibly removed from their homes in Tennessee and surrounding States. This tragic period in American history led to the Trail of Tears, a journey on which the United States forcibly marched 15,000 Cherokees to the Indian territory.

My bill, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Act, returns important historical sites back to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the Tribal Nation comprised of descendants of those Cherokees who resisted removal in the Great Smoky Mountains.

It is on these same lands where the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians have for decades honored the birthplace of Sequoyah, whose likeness we have all had the opportunity to pass as we make our way from the rotunda of our Capitol to this House floor.

H.R. 2088 would return 76.1 acres of TVA land back to the Eastern Band of Cherokees in trust and grant two per-

manent easements over TVA property to be held in trust for the Tribe for creating recreational trails between the sites.

The Tribe is committed to improving the educational resources of the Sequoyah Birthplace Museum and to providing a means for economic development for the local community through cultural tourism.

The Cherokee Nation has a rich history in the Third District of Tennessee, and I am grateful to be engaged in the process to safeguard their story.

This exact piece of legislation has easily passed the House with broad bipartisan support for the last two Congresses. I strongly urge Members of the United States Senate to understand the importance of Cherokee Tribal land preservation and to support H.R. 2088 so that it may be brought to President Biden's desk in an accelerated manner.

November serves as Indigenous People's Month, and I encourage all of my colleagues in both Chambers to join in passing this momentous piece of legislation.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I again thank the gentleman from Tennessee for his work on this legislation. I thank the chairman and the chairwoman for their work on this package of bills.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I once again thank Ranking Member WESTERMAN for his support of this package of bipartisan bills that we have brought to the floor today.

It is historic that we begin this month with this commitment to these bills and to getting them passed in a bipartisan manner.

I thank the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN) for his work and for the bipartisan support we have today on this floor for cultural preservation of Tribal sites.

The idea that we are committed to safeguard—that is such a beautiful word he used—the stories and places of sacred importance to Tribes because we know that too often they are overrun with other interests, that they take over, and they lose those sacred sites.

I am so grateful to all of you for the support of this legislation and the other pieces of legislation that we have brought forward today, which we emphasize, and we dedicate ourselves to a new era where we are working to protect sacred sites, where we are making sure that the healthcare of Indian Tribes is maintained and improved in our urban areas.

It is a very good day on the floor.

I urge all my colleagues to support this bill and all eight bills we have brought forward today.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2088, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: I write to respectfully tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. It has been an honor to serve in this capacity.

Sincerely,

PETE SESSIONS,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.
There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM DISTRICT STAFF ASSISTANT, THE HONORABLE CHARLIE CRIST, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Abimael Jimenez, District Staff Assistant, the Honorable CHARLIE CRIST, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 27, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I, Abimael Jimenez, have been served with a subpoena for testimony issued by the Small Claims Division of the County Court for Pinellas County, Florida.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

ABIMAEEL JIMENEZ,
District Staff Assistant.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chair of the Committee on Ethics:

COMMITTEE ON ETHICS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
November 1, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: On September 22, 2021, the Committee on Ethics (Committee) received notice of a fine imposed upon Representative Marjorie Taylor Greene by the Sergeant at Arms pursuant to House Resolution 38 and House Rule II, clause 3(g). Representative Greene did not file an appeal with the Committee prior to the expiration of the time period specified in clause 3(g)(3)(B) of House Rule II.

On September 27, 2021, the Committee on Ethics (Committee) received notices of two fines imposed upon Representative Greene by the Sergeant at Arms pursuant to House Resolution 38 and House Rule II, clause 3(g). Representative Greene did not file appeals with the Committee prior to the expiration of the time period specified in clause 3(g)(3)(B) of House Rule II.

On September 28, 2021, the Committee on Ethics (Committee) received notice of a fine imposed upon Representative Greene by the Sergeant at Arms pursuant to House Resolution 38 and House Rule II, clause 3(g). Representative Greene did not file an appeal with the Committee prior to the expiration of the time period specified in clause 3(g)(3)(B) of House Rule II.

Sincerely,

THEODORE E. DEUTCH,
Chairman.
JACKIE WALORSKI,
Ranking Member.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF
COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chair of the Committee on Ethics:

COMMITTEE ON ETHICS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
November 1, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: On September 22, 2021, the Committee on Ethics (Committee) received notice of a fine imposed upon Representative Andrew Clyde by the Sergeant at Arms pursuant to House Resolution 38 and House Rule II, clause 3(g). Representative Clyde did not file an appeal with the Committee prior to the expiration of the time period specified in clause 3(g)(3)(B) of House Rule II.

On September 27, 2021, the Committee on Ethics (Committee) received notice of a fine imposed upon Representative Clyde by the Sergeant at Arms pursuant to House Resolution 38 and House Rule II, clause 3(g). Representative Clyde did not file an appeal with the Committee prior to the expiration of the time period specified in clause 3(g)(3)(B) of House Rule II.

On September 28, 2021, the Committee on Ethics (Committee) received notice of a fine imposed upon Representative Clyde by the Sergeant at Arms pursuant to House Resolution 38 and House Rule II, clause 3(g). Representative Clyde did not file an appeal with the Committee prior to the expiration of the time period specified in clause 3(g)(3)(B) of House Rule II.

Sincerely,

THEODORE E. DEUTCH,
Chairman.
JACKIE WALORSKI,
Ranking Member.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1831

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. SCHRIER) at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

CATAWBA INDIAN NATION LANDS
ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1619) to clarify the status of gaming conducted by the Catawba Indian Nation, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 361, nays 55, answered “present” 3, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 340]

YEAS—361

Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)

Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clever
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.

Dunn
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Español
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foxy
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Hern
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)

Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahale
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy

McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Moolenaar
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Schweikert

Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Duyen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—55

Aderholt
Allen
Arrington
Biggs
Boebert
Bost
Brooks
Burchett
Burgess
Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Davidson
DesJarlais
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Roy
Hollingsworth
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
Lamborn
Luetkemeyer

Miller (IL)
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Norman
Palazzo
Palmer
Perry
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Tenney
Van Drew
Waters
Weber (TX)

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—3

Duncan Lofgren McCollum

NOT VOTING—12

Adams Gibbs Pocan
Armstrong Guest Schrader
Emmer Loudermilk Sherrill
Fitzgerald Miller-Meeks Tiffany

□ 1901

Messrs. FORTENBERRY, BOST, BURGESS, Ms. WATERS, and Mr. JORDAN changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. LAHOOD and TURNER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 340.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Axne	Hagedorn (Carl)	Payne (Pallone)
(Spanberger)	Houlihan (Wild)	Pingree (Kuster)
Barragán	Johnson (TX)	Rush
(Gallego)	(Jeffries)	(Underwood)
Beatty (Jeffries)	Keating (Clark)	Salazar
Bilirakis	(MA)	(Gimenez)
(Fleischmann)	Kelly (IL) (Blunt)	Schiff
Bowman (Tlaib)	Rochester	(Thompson)
Boyle, Brendan	Kind (Connolly)	(CA)
F. (Jeffries)	Kirkpatrick	Sewell (Cicilline)
Brown (Mfume)	(Stanton)	Sires (Pallone)
Cárdenas	Langevin	Smucker (Keller)
(Gomez)	(Lynch)	Speier (Scanlon)
Carter (TX)	Larsen (WA)	Steube
(Calvert)	(Connolly)	(Franklin, C. Scott)
Cohen (Beyer)	Lawson (FL)	(Evans)
Crist (Castor)	(Evans)	Strickland
(FL)	Mann (LaTurner)	(Jeffries)
Davis, Danny K.	McEachin	Thompson (MS)
(Underwood)	(Wexton)	(Butterfield)
DeFazio (Davids)	Meeks	Titus (Connolly)
(KS)	(Perlmutter)	Torres (NY)
DesJarlais	Meng (Jeffries)	(Auchincloss)
(Fleischmann)	Morelle (Rice)	(NY)
Deutch (Rice)	(NY)	Trone (Beyer)
(NY)	Moulton (Kahale)	Wagner
Doggett (Raskin)	Mullin (Cole)	(Walorski)
Fletcher	Norcross	Wasserman
(Escobar)	(Pallone)	Schultz (Soto)
Gaetz (Greene)	Nunes (Garcia)	Welch
(GA)	(CA)	(McGovern)
Gonzalez,	Ocasio-Cortez	Williams (GA)
Vicente	(Garcia (IL))	(McBath)
(Gomez)	Palazzo	Wilson (FL)
Granger (Cole)	(Fleischmann)	(Hayes)

LUMBEE RECOGNITION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2758) to provide for the recognition of the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 357, nays 59, answered “present” 1, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 341]

YEAS—357

Adams	Dunn	Lee (NV)
Aderholt	Ellzey	Leger Fernandez
Aguiar	Escobar	Lesko
Allred	Espallat	Letlow
Amodei	Evans	Levin (CA)
Auchincloss	Fallon	Levin (MI)
Axne	Feenstra	Lieu
Babin	Ferguson	Long
Bacon	Fischbach	Lowenthal
Baird	Fitzpatrick	Luria
Balderson	Fletcher	Lynch
Banks	Fortenberry	Mace
Barr	Foster	Malinowski
Barragán	Frankel, Lois	Malliotakis
Bass	Franklin, C.	Maloney,
Beatty	Scott	Carolyn B.
Bentz	Fulcher	Maloney, Sean
Bera	Gaetz	Manning
Bergman	Gallagher	Mast
Beyer	Gallego	Matsui
Bice (OK)	Garamendi	McBath
Bilirakis	Garbarino	McCarthy
Bishop (GA)	Garcia (CA)	McCaul
Bishop (NC)	Garcia (IL)	McClain
Blumenauer	Garcia (TX)	McCollum
Blunt Rochester	Gimenez	McEachin
Bonamici	McGovern	McKinley
Bost	Gomez	McNerney
Bourdeaux	Gonzales, Tony	Meeks
Bowman	Gonzalez (OH)	Meljer
Boyle, Brendan	Gonzalez,	Meng
F.	Vicente	Meuser
Brown	Gooden (TX)	Mfume
Brownley	Gottheimer	Miller (WV)
Buchanan	Granger	Moolenaar
Buck	Green, Al (TX)	Moore (UT)
Bucshon	Griffith	Moore (WI)
Budd	Grijalva	Morelle
Bush	Guthrie	Moulton
Bustos	Hagedorn	Mrvan
Butterfield	Harder (CA)	Mullin
Calvert	Hayes	Murphy (FL)
Carbajal	Hern	Murphy (NC)
Cárdenas	Herrera Beutler	Nadler
Carl	Hice (GA)	Napolitano
Carson	Higgins (LA)	Neguse
Carter (GA)	Higgins (NY)	Nehls
Carter (LA)	Hill	Newhouse
Carter (TX)	Himes	Newman
Cartwright	Hinson	Norcross
Case	Horsford	Nunes
Casten	Houlahan	O'Halleran
Castor (FL)	Hoyer	Obernolte
Castro (TX)	Hudson	Ocasio-Cortez
Chabot	Huffman	Omar
Cheney	Huizenga	Owens
Chu	Issa	Pallone
Cicilline	Jackson Lee	Panetta
Clark (MA)	Jacobs (CA)	Pappas
Clarke (NY)	Jacobs (NY)	Pascrell
Cleaver	Jayapal	Payne
Cloud	Jeffries	Pence
Clyburn	Johnson (GA)	Perlmutter
Cohen	Johnson (OH)	Peters
Cole	Johnson (TX)	Pfluger
Connolly	Jones	Phillips
Cooper	Jordan	Pingree
Correa	Joyce (OH)	Porter
Costa	Joyce (PA)	Posey
Courtney	Kahale	Pressley
Craig	Kaptur	Price (NC)
Crawford	Katko	Quigley
Crenshaw	Keating	Raskin
Crist	Keller	Reed
Crow	Kelly (IL)	Reschenthaler
Cuellar	Kelly (PA)	Rice (NY)
Curtis	Khanna	Rice (SC)
Davids (KS)	Kildee	Rodgers (WA)
Davidson	Kilmer	Rogers (AL)
Davis, Danny K.	Kim (CA)	Rogers (KY)
Davis, Rodney	Kim (NJ)	Rose
Dean	Kind	Ross
DeFazio	Kinzinger	Rouzer
DeGette	Kirkpatrick	Roybal-Allard
DeLauro	Krishnamoorthi	Ruiz
DeBene	Kuster	Ruppersberger
Delgado	LaHood	Rush
Demings	LaMalfa	Ryan
DeSaulnier	Lamb	Salazar
Deutch	Langevin	Sánchez
Diaz-Balart	Larsen (WA)	Sarbanes
Dingell	Larson (CT)	Scanlon
Doggett	Latta	Schakowsky
Doyle, Michael	Lawrence	Schiff
F.	Lawson (FL)	Schneider
Duncan	Lee (CA)	

Schrier	Steube	Vela
Schweikert	Stevens	Velázquez
Scott (VA)	Stewart	Wagner
Scott, Austin	Strickland	Walberg
Scott, David	Suozi	Walorski
Sewell	Swalwell	Waltz
Sherman	Takano	Wasserman
Simpson	Thompson (CA)	Schultz
Sires	Thompson (MS)	Waters
Slotkin	Thompson (PA)	Watson Coleman
Smith (MO)	Timmons	Webster (FL)
Smith (NE)	Titus	Welch
Smith (NJ)	Tlaib	Wenstrup
Smith (WA)	Tonko	Westerman
Smucker	Torres (CA)	Wexton
Soto	Torres (NY)	Wild
Spanberger	Trahan	Williams (GA)
Spartz	Trone	Williams (TX)
Speier	Turner	Wilson (FL)
Stansbury	Underwood	Wilson (SC)
Stanton	Upton	Wittman
Stauber	Valadao	Womack
Steel	Van Dуйne	Yarmuth
Stefanik	Vargas	Young
Steil	Veasey	Zeldin

NAYS—59

Allen	Graves (LA)	Massie
Arrington	Graves (MO)	McClintock
Biggs	Green (TN)	McHenry
Boebert	Greene (GA)	Miller (IL)
Brooks	Grothman	Mooney
Burchett	Harris	Moore (AL)
Burgess	Harshbarger	Norman
Cammack	Hartzler	Palazzo
Cawthorn	Herrell	Palmer
Cline	Hollingsworth	Perry
Clyde	Jackson	Rosendale
Comer	Johnson (LA)	Roy
DesJarlais	Johnson (SD)	Rutherford
Donalds	Kelly (MS)	Scalise
Estes	Kustoff	Sessions
Fleischmann	Lamborn	Taylor
Fox	LaTurner	Tenney
Gohmert	Lucas	Van Drew
Good (VA)	Luetkemeyer	Weber (TX)
Gosar	Mann	

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Lofgren

NOT VOTING—14

Armstrong	Gibbs	Pocan
Brady	Guest	Schrader
Emmer	Loudermilk	Sherrill
Eshoo	Miller-Meeks	Tiffany
Fitzgerald	Neal	

□ 1928

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I was regrettably unable to vote on November 1, 2021. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes” on H.R. 1619 and “yes” on H.R. 2758.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Axne	DeFazio (Davids)	Kind (Connolly)
(Spanberger)	(KS)	Kirkpatrick
Barragán	DesJarlais	(Stanton)
(Gallego)	(Fleischmann)	Langevin
Beatty (Jeffries)	Deutch (Rice)	(Lynch)
Bilirakis	(NY)	Larsen (WA)
(Fleischmann)	Doggett (Raskin)	(Connolly)
Bowman (Tlaib)	Fletcher	Lawson (FL)
Boyle, Brendan	(Escobar)	(Evans)
F. (Jeffries)	Gaetz (Greene)	Mann (LaTurner)
Brown (Mfume)	(GA)	McEachin
Cárdenas	Gonzalez,	(Wexton)
(Gomez)	Vicente	Meeks
Carter (TX)	(Gomez)	(Perlmutter)
(Calvert)	Granger (Cole)	Meng (Jeffries)
Hagedorn (Carl)	Morelle (Rice)	(NY)
Houlihan (Wild)	Moulton (Kahale)	
Johnson (TX)	Mullin (Cole)	
(Jeffries)	Norcross	
Kelly (IL) (Blunt)	(Pallone)	
Rochester)		

Nunes (Garcia (CA))	Schiff (Thompson (CA))	Torres (NY) (Auchincloss)
Ocasio-Cortez (Garcia (IL))	Sewell (Cicilline) (CA))	Trone (Beyer)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)	Sires (Pallone)	Wagner (Walorski)
Payne (Pallone)	Speier (Scanlon)	Wasserman
Pingree (Kuster)	Steube (Franklin, C. Scott)	Schultz (Soto)
Rush (Underwood)	Strickland (Jeffries)	Welch (McGovern)
Salazar (Gimenez)	Thompson (MS) (Butterfield)	Williams (GA) (McBath)
	Titus (Connolly)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

CONGRATULATING THE ASIA PACIFIC CULTURAL CENTER FOR 25 YEARS OF SERVICE AND DEDICATION

(Mr. KILMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, E Pluribus Unum, out of many, one.

Our Nation's motto reflects the truth embodied by the Asia Pacific Cultural Center for the last 25 years; that our region's diversity is a blessing; that the people in the cultures that have come from so many places should be celebrated. And, importantly, that the celebration of that diversity can be a force for uniting us.

Since 1996, the Asia Pacific Cultural Center has served as that unifying force in our region, providing programs to support and honor the Asian and Pacific Islander people. It has brought us together.

Over the years, so many of us have learned from APCC programs. Personally, I have participated in traditional ceremonies at Samoan Cultural Days and at the Korean Chuseok Festival. I have tried and even made all kinds of cuisine. I have joined the APCC in healing after tragic moments in our country. Like others, I have joined them in joy and celebration.

I would like to recognize the organization's tremendous leadership, including Lua Pritchard and Patsy Surh O'Connell and congratulate the APCC for 25 years of service and dedication to our community. Here is to many more.

THE BIDEN ECONOMY IS MOVING IN THE WRONG DIRECTION

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the Biden economy is moving in the wrong direction, destroying jobs and destroying small businesses.

In the Commerce Department report last week, the estimated third quarter Gross Domestic Product—the value of all goods and services produced in America—came in at a low 2 percent, lower than the last quarter, with Americans making less, below inflation.

Congressman KEVIN BRADY, the Republican leader of the House Ways and Means Committee, has said that there is more proof that President Biden is bungling the recovery, and now faces

serious questions about his competency to heal our economy.

Economic growth has already peaked for President Biden's Presidency, and now he is nearly a million jobs short of his promises. Democrat elite think they are smarter than anyone, and they think Democrat voters are ignorant to believe that \$3.5 trillion in spending costs zero.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, who successfully protected America for 20 years as the global war on terrorism continues moving from Afghanistan to America due to Biden ignoring military advice.

RECOGNIZING KRISTALLNACHT COMMEMORATION

(Ms. SPANBERGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to recognize the Kristallnacht Remembrance Service that has taken place in the community I represent for more than 60 years.

In 1938, during Kristallnacht, the night of broken glass, more than 90 Jews were killed, murdered, and 30,000 Jewish men were arrested and sent to concentration camps. Hundreds of synagogues were burned, and thousands of Jewish homes and businesses were ransacked. It was a prelude to the horrors to come.

Every year, central Virginians come together on the anniversary of Kristallnacht at the Emek Sholom Holocaust Memorial Cemetery in Henrico County, a cemetery that serves as the final resting place for so many Virginians with ties to the Holocaust.

At the service, our community joins to remember what took place, honor loved ones, and remind us that we can never forget.

I am immensely grateful to the local leaders in central Virginia's Jewish community who bring people together for this remembrance service.

This community is committed to education and celebrating Jewish culture, and the Kristallnacht Remembrance Service is indicative of that spirit and that commitment.

RECOGNIZING THE YOUNG HARRIS COLLEGE MEN'S SOCCER TEAM

(MR. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and celebrate the accomplishments of the Young Harris College men's soccer team.

As an alumnus of Young Harris College, I am honored to recognize the hard work and resiliency of the entire staff and team.

On October 20, the team rallied together to win the 2021 Peach Belt Conference title. Scoring twice in the last

5 minutes, the Mountain Lions were able to secure a 2-1 win over Georgia Southwestern State University for the title. This victory marks the sixth Peach Belt Conference title in program history.

Beyond the soccer field, these student athletes are to be commended for their academic success and commitment to the Young Harris College Community.

I, along with the entire Mountain Lion community, will be cheering the team on as they continue their season. Congratulations to the players, coaches, and parents on an incredible season and a well-deserved win.

Go Mountain Lions.

AMERICAN STEEL AND ALUMINUM INDUSTRIES SERVE OUR NATION

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Section 232 steel and aluminum agreement that President Biden's administration has reached with the European Union.

This agreement is critical as a safeguard for national security, to restore and improve our transatlantic alliances, and bolster the American steel and aluminum industries that serve as the backbone of this country.

Establishing a level playing field through robust enforcement mechanisms will ensure that American companies are able to compete in the marketplace, not forced to contend with the cheaper and shoddier metals dumped around the globe by China and others.

President Biden is delivering for domestic manufacturers and our union brothers and sisters who build up America. Together, we will continue our work to create the good-paying middle class jobs our families deserve. Let us rebuild our communities with the innovation and ingenuity that only American industries can produce.

RECOGNIZING DAVE WILLIAMS AS THE VOICE OF AGRICULTURE

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the voice of agriculture in Pennsylvania and beyond, Mr. Dave Williams.

Dave has been a key voice in agriculture for more than 20 years. A farmer himself, Mr. Williams never expected to air on nearly 30 radio stations, three networks, and weekly PCN-TV.

His first show aired on WDNH-AM 1590 in 1998. He believed it was important to involve the consumers who buy and eat the foods so that they could have a better understanding. He was right. From there he went on to interview State and Federal legislators,

Governors, State agriculture officials, and of course, a lot of farm family stories.

In January of this year, David was the recipient of the Gerald W. Reichard Impact Award, given annually to someone who has had a significant overall impact on the Pennsylvania Farm Show.

Dave continues to use his platform for agriculture advocacy, highlighting the important work of farmers and ranchers in Pennsylvania and across the country.

Thank you, Dave, for your important work, and thank you for being a voice of agriculture.

HONORING THE FREEDOM RIDERS

(Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of the anniversary of this important day in American history, November 1, 1965. On that day, the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that segregation on interstate buses and facilities was illegal. This ruling came after months of protests and arrests of the Freedom Riders on public transit.

The Freedom Riders, made up of Black and White, male and female, young and old, united to show the Nation that we are all equal. I had the honor of serving in Congress alongside one of the original Freedom Riders, my good friend and our colleague, the late Congressman John Lewis.

To honor his legacy and commitment to ending racial segregation, I reintroduced H.R. 1348, to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the Freedom Riders in recognition of their unique contribution to civil rights.

I strongly encourage my congressional colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 1348. This year marks the 65th anniversary of the Freedom Riders, and it is past time that we recognize their courage and contributions.

80,000 NEW IRS AGENTS

(Mr. GROTHMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, over the weekend I attended a University of Wisconsin football game, and for awhile I sat high in the second deck overlooking the campus and the beautiful Lake Mendota.

As I stood there looking at over 80,000 people, I wondered what was going on in different people's minds. Some people were looking at beautiful Lake Mendota. Some people were looking at the beautiful college buildings: Vilas Hall and Van Vleck Hall. Other people were looking down on the football game.

As I looked at the 80,000 people, I realized that some people looking at 80,000 people said: Wouldn't it be great

if we hired all 80,000 people to be new IRS agents?

Please, don't let this country become East Germany. Vote "no."

Mr. Speaker, I hope we all vote "no" on the reconciliation bill.

\$450,000 PER PERSON TO ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in actually complete outrage at the unbelievable consideration that the Biden administration is putting forward of—get this—awarding \$450,000 per person to illegal immigrants that have broken our laws in this country.

\$450,000. How is it even rational that someone who took an illegal action in order to get to our soil, how can that lead to an outcome where the perpetrator would receive a \$450,000 payday?

There are American citizens whose families don't even make half a million dollars in 10 years. The President doesn't even make \$450,000 a year.

We have already seen that illegal immigrants use children basically as shields—not even their own children—to avoid deportation in order to come across the border.

Democrats in Congress are trying their best to give illegal immigrants citizenship, and the White House wants to give them a very large check.

When I see proposals like this, I have to ask: Whose side are they on? It certainly doesn't look like this administration is on the side of the hard-working American citizens who are trying to make ends meet, put their kids through school, pay their bills, when they hand out \$450,000 checks to people who came here illegally.

□ 1945

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KAHELE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I wish a good evening to all of my colleagues and certainly members of the Congressional Black Caucus. It is my privilege to be part of the Special Order series of the Congressional Black Caucus as a coanchor with Congressman TORRES from New York, and we thank him for his leadership. We thank, in particular, the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, JOYCE BEATTY, who has been an enormous leader on any number of issues that are crucial to the American people and to African Americans.

The one thing I say about the Congressional Black Caucus representing millions and millions of Americans is that we represent a diverse population

of Americans. I am very proud to, as well, represent those African-American descendants of freed slaves.

In fact, we rise today to emphasize the cruciality of the Build Back Better Act for moving the Nation forward and particularly moving forward those whom the Congressional Black Caucus represents. So I am very pleased this evening to be joined by my outstanding colleagues, who will include Congresswoman ADAMS from North Carolina, Congresswoman BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN from New Jersey, Congressman DWIGHT EVANS from Pennsylvania, and Congressman STEVE HORSFORD from Nevada. There are others, such as Congresswoman GWEN MOORE from the great State of Wisconsin. Other Members may come.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material on the subject of this Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me be very clear and refute a statement that I just recently heard on the floor. Nothing is ignorant in the Build Back Better bill and/or the bipartisan infrastructure bill. In fact, ignorance is stamped out by these bills. One, they are fully paid for as we are working the final edges of that, and, number two, they are doing things that are long overdue for America.

Who are we as President Biden stands at the G20 and now at the climate change conference? Who are we? We are leaders of the free world. In fact, we are the leader.

Although there are debates on the status of Russia and the competitive nature of China, all that has a basis in facts. But at the same time, as these facts are present, the United States continues to grow and to move and to ensure opportunity for its citizens. It is not our creed to randomly snatch people off the street and lock them up. It is not our focus to ensure that voices are not heard or that people of different religions are treated differently, arrested, isolated, and brutalized even. It is not our basic creed to enact laws that would help us take very important proprietary information from others.

We are a democracy, and we are aided by the laws of that principle. So I take no back seat to whether or not Russia and China are competitive or are proposed world powers. What I say is that the United States has all the elements of continuing her posture of leadership, and one of those elements will be the successful passage of the Build Back Better Act and BIF, the bipartisanship infrastructure bill. This is the kind of legislation that is not seen even amongst our European friends of late nor of China or Russia.

We are standing on the precipice of history, and I am very grateful for the

leadership of the Congressional Black Caucus that has been at the forefront of these matters. Again, working with so many of our colleagues, we lead as full committee chairs having input into this bill.

Let me very quickly indicate that we are strongly supporting the \$1.75 billion Build Back Better Act conceived and advanced by the President and House Democrats. We are grateful that we have had moments of negotiations with our other caucuses. Those caucuses are likewise ensuring that the t's are crossed and the i's are dotted.

Mr. Speaker, what is wrong with that? When we finally bring a bill, we want to make sure that it is vetted, and that is what so many of our members of the CBC were able to do, to be part of the vetting.

It is also important in 2021, this 21st century, that we go big. It is often said that the Federal budget is an expression of the Nation's values and that the investments made to build back better are, in fact, a clear declaration of congressional Democrats, of the Congressional Black Caucus, to ensuring that our government, our economy, and our systems work for the people.

We have always been the voice of the vulnerable. We have always been the conscience of the Congress. So these are long-overdue investments.

The Build Back Better Act makes transformative investments, as our chairwoman has often said. We need to continue growing our economy and lower costs for working families. This \$1.75 trillion—which, by the way, I refute the statement of ignorance because the statement was ignorant because they were speaking of \$3.5 trillion, which was paid for, but we have come to a conclusion and a compromise of \$1.75 trillion.

Are the American people worth this? Are vulnerable communities worth this? Are children who suffer from lead pipes and water from those pipes worth it?

The Congressional Black Caucus feels it is the case. That is why we have supported the improvement in education, healthcare, and childcare. Childcare, in particular, will particularly help those of our community who have for too long either gone without childcare and suffered or paid more than half of their income.

Childcare is an important element of our work, and so I have the Gingerbread Childcare Center husband and wife who made the sacrifice to help vulnerable parents have childcare, parents who had to leave in the middle of the night, people who worked at night, essential workers, parents who worked for a period of time and, of course, did not have the kind of childcare that the Gingerbread—a wonderful daycare—allowed us to have.

We hope that these resources will help these kinds of entities in our community: \$40 billion in education to specifically improve Pell grants and, as well, to work with historically Black

colleges. I know we will hear that from my colleague, but it is extremely important that we have never left our HBCUs. They have been at the forefront of funding since President Biden has come into office. Through the years of the Congressional Black Caucus, and the voices of our members joined with our chairwoman of the HBCU Caucus, Congresswoman ADAMS, we have them included again in this legislation.

I will be discussing as we go forward healthcare, which is extremely important. We are excited about getting aid to those in the 12 States, including Texas, South Carolina, and North Carolina, among others, that did not opt in to the Affordable Care Act-expanded Medicaid. We left so many families along the highway of despair. Thank goodness we found a way to bring them now under the Affordable Care Act, to give them subsidies.

Help is on the way, Houston. Help is on the way, Texas, with the highest number of uninsured, 766,000. Now, with Build Back Better, we will have a pathway for them to get healthcare. I can hear the noise of shouting now down in Houston, Texas, and I can hear the noise of helping families with children have healthcare, which they did not.

We will talk about that more extensively and, as well, childcare, as I have mentioned, to be able to ensure not only childcare with only 7 percent of your income but, again, universal and free preschool for all 3- and 4-year-olds.

That is something to say to China, Russia, and others, that America recognizes what its priority is, and it is our children.

You will hear, Mr. Speaker, just a long litany of how lives will be helped, how we will rebuild families, home care, giving dignity to those essential workers, taking care of people in the latter part of their lives, ensuring dignity and income but also ensuring the opportunity for these individuals to be able to be cared for at home.

I will be discussing further the affordable housing that is very important. Then, of course, is a major element of all of this, as the President stands in front of the tens upon tens of countries, leading on climate change, for which we gave him a standing ovation when he left for his European meetings.

Mr. Speaker, you will hear more about this as we go forward this evening. I am delighted that the Congressional Black Caucus played such an instrumental role in dealing with the Federal Medicaid problem and solving childcare, HBCUs, climate change, and dealing with maternal issues for African-American women and many others.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to yield to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS).

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Texas for her stellar leadership, for coanchoring tonight, and for all the support that she has continued to give, and the leadership of the CBC.

Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to speak about the importance of passing the Build Back Better Act, legislation nothing short of transformational for Black America.

It extends the child care tax credit for a year, cutting child poverty in half. In North Carolina, that is a lifeline for hundreds of thousands of children who go to bed hungry every night.

It puts \$150 billion toward affordable housing, which has been described as the single largest and most comprehensive investment in affordable housing in history. In Charlotte and so many other communities across the country, that is real progress on our affordable housing crisis and real relief for over half a million Americans who don't have a roof over their heads.

As the chair of the CBC HBCU Caucus and cofounder of the Congressional Bipartisan HBCU Caucus, I am proud to say that this package provides approximately \$10 billion specifically for historically Black colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions, including \$3 billion for research and development grants at these institutions and \$6 billion for increased Pell grants and institutional support to lower the cost of college.

Universal childcare and pre-K will prepare children to receive the education that they need to succeed in school and be admitted to college.

As the cofounder and co-chair of the Black Maternal Health Caucus with Representative UNDERWOOD, I am also proud to say that the Build Back Better Act includes all eligible provisions of our Momnibus legislation and permanently expands yearlong postpartum Medicaid and CHIP coverage in every State.

The maternal health and morbidity crisis in this country is unacceptable, but the Build Back Better Act gets us closer to the day when every parent who enters the maternity ward and every child born in America makes it home safe.

Finally, I would like to take a point of personal privilege to recognize the hard work of our Congressional Black Caucus chair, JOYCE BEATTY, and all the members and committee chairs on this legislation.

I believe that promises made must be promised kept, and this package keeps our promise to all Americans. I implore my colleagues to pass the Build Back Better Act and the bipartisan infrastructure framework together. This is Our Power, Our Message.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina for her words. Again, I emphasize her commitment, dedication, and work on historically Black colleges, and she is absolutely right: \$10 billion. But more importantly, that is layered upon the dollars out of the American Rescue Act, out of the CARES Act, and the debt under President Joe Biden that has been effectively worked on in this congressional session. We know

that we are doing better by our students because we have done better by them as it relates to education.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN), who chairs the Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security of the Committee on Homeland Security and has been committed to improving the lives of young African-American women and, of course, those dealing with mental health issues as well.

□ 2000

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas for spearheading this Special Order hour and for giving me an opportunity to share a few of my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today optimistic, optimistic that our country is on the verge of taking a historic step forward for all of our communities. The Build Back Better Act is a once-in-a-generation investment in our country as a whole and in Black Americans, specifically. For too long, our country's institutions have been apathetic and even adversarial toward Black people. Four hundred years of slavery, Jim Crow, mass incarceration, and other forms of systemic violence have trapped Black Americans in a vicious cycle from which it can be nearly impossible to break.

The Build Back Better Act will not instantly remedy four centuries of that pain and hardship, but it is a crucial starting point. Through revitalizing infrastructure and funding essential social services, the President's agenda will set the next generation of Black Americans up for success.

Building back better means directly confronting the Black mental health crisis. This bill would fund universal childcare and pre-K, allowing Black mothers to return to the workforce while giving Black children the early childhood care that they need.

Building back better means giving those same Black children safe places to grow up, to learn, and to thrive. We will do that by making the single-largest housing investment in our Nation's history.

Building back better means ensuring those very same children have long, successful lives. That is why the bill invests billions of dollars into historically Black colleges and universities. This is new money on top of our annual funding of HBCUs.

Many of us in this Chamber today, myself included, wanted more out of the Build Back Better Act. No, this bill is not perfect, and much more work will remain to be done after its passage. This does not change the fact, however, that the Build Back Better Act represents monumental progress for our country; progress for everyday Americans; progress for elder Americans; progress for children in America; progress for working Americans; and, yes, progress for African Americans and other minorities.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my wonderful colleagues to support the Build Back Better Act.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman very much for recognizing that this will be transformative, but as well, that it will do and improve in areas that we have not done in the history of the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, I am now delighted to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EVANS), from Philadelphia, who has been instrumental in dealing with issues of taxation and the empowerment of small businesses.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to first thank my colleague from the great State of Texas for yielding. Since I have been here, I have watched her relentless passion for Black people, and she has not let anybody stand in the way, and I am proud to stand with her and also the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, Chairwoman BEATTY. She, too, has led this Caucus, and I am honored to be here just to add my voice to this discussion this evening.

President Biden's Build Back Better framework would bring down costs that have held back families in Pennsylvania for decades. It would do this by cutting taxes and making childcare, home care, education, healthcare, and housing more affordable.

Let me repeat that, Mr. Speaker. President Biden's Build Back Better framework would bring down the costs that have held back families in Pennsylvania for decades. It would do this by cutting taxes and making childcare, home care, education, healthcare, and housing more affordable. These investments will provide new learning opportunities for children, help parents—and especially working parents—make ends meet, and it positions the economy for a stronger growth for years to come.

As the Congresswoman said from the great State of Texas: This is transformational. And that is why I am happy to be a part of this discussion. The framework will create good-paying jobs for Pennsylvanians, combat climate change, give our kids cleaner air and water, and make America the leader in global innovation and 21st century manufacturing, which means jobs and opportunities, which means a sense of hope and optimism.

Mr. Speaker, this is a moment for all of us and we must not sit back. And the Congressional Black Caucus, by what is taking place here, is demonstrating that it is there. As the late John Lewis used to say: If you see something, do something. And the Congressional Black Caucus is following that lead.

We all recognize, as the late John Lewis used to say: If you think things haven't changed, just walk in my shoes.

I want to focus tonight on childcare, which is so vital to our families and putting our economy back on track. It is a major reason why many Americans have not been able to go back to work.

In Pennsylvania, the average yearly cost of childcare centers for a toddler is over \$11,000. That means a Pennsylvania family with two young children, on average, spends 22 percent of their income on childcare for 1 year.

The lack of affordable options also contributes to the 15 percent gender gap in workforce participation between mothers and fathers; 15 percent. That is outrageous. That should not be accepted.

The Build Back Better framework is the way to go. President Biden has shown the kind of leadership and vision that is necessary. That is why the Congressional Black Caucus stands so proudly to join this effort with the rest of our colleagues who are ready to lead.

This is just that kind of moment. We want to be at the right place at the right time. The building back framework would enable Pennsylvanians to provide access to childcare for more than 737,000 young children ages 0 to 5 per year from families earning under 2.5 times the State median income. I want to repeat that. The building back framework would enable Pennsylvania to provide access to childcare for more than 700,000 young children ages 0 to 5 per year from families earning under 2.5 times the median income, and it would ensure these families would pay no more than 7 percent of their income on high-quality childcare.

This is something that is extremely important. This is something, when the President talks about building back better, it puts us all in the right position. It is something that needs to happen. It is something that is long overdue. We in the Congressional Black Caucus are prepared to join with the President and to send a message that building back better is in the interest of America.

The President realizes that. He understood a long time ago about the needs that we have. So I compliment him in joining with our chairperson and joining with our colleague from the great State of Texas and their leadership, and all of us joining with him tonight to show that we are prepared to help lead this battle; that no one can do it by themselves, but we need to be prepared.

We made a promise to build back better after the pandemic and this framework would do just that. Mr. Speaker, this is an opportunity for all of us. This is an opportunity for us to stand tall, to raise the issue about building back better. We all recognize this. This entire package, Build Back Better and the infrastructure package together, will make a huge difference in our economy.

It is something that we all have worked on and we all understand the importance of it. So I share with you as one member of this Caucus, proudly of the Congressional Black Caucus, proudly of Pennsylvania, proudly a citizen of the United States, that I am ready for this. And I thank my colleague SHEILA JACKSON LEE for her leadership and all that she has done.

As I have watched her, even though she hasn't noticed it, she has been in the forefront. She hasn't missed a fight, and I am glad to be a part of every effort.

So with the Congressional Black Caucus I stand proudly on the President's Building Back Better framework, and I am ready to vote for it.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for recognizing that a vital part of the lives of families is childcare.

As a member of the Ways and Means Committee, I know that he was extremely engaged in this very vital aspect of the President's Build Back Better, and, again, we thank the wisdom of the President of the United States, President Biden and Vice President HARRIS, for their wisdom about helping American families.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD), the first vice-chair of the Congressional Black Caucus and someone who worked extensively on work training issues, extensively on healthcare, and of course, on issues like childcare, as well.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my coancher, my distinguished colleague Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE for her tremendous leadership and for anchoring this Special Order hour, and, of course, our chairwoman, JOYCE BEATTY, for her tremendous leadership in leading the Congressional Black Caucus, which represents more than 17 million Black constituents across this great country. We represent not only Black Americans, but all Americans, diverse Americans. And what those Americans have been telling me in my district back home in Nevada's Fourth District, it is time for us to build back better and to do it in a more equitable and inclusive way.

Tonight, we are here to bring attention to the fact that we are standing at a crossroads of history. With the bipartisan infrastructure deal and the Build Back Better Act, Congress has the opportunity to finally rebuild our economy to deliver huge tax cuts to the middle class and to lower the cost of living for families on everything from childcare to healthcare.

The question is: Will our colleagues on the other side of the aisle work with us to deliver these important investments on behalf of the American people? Now, we have seen transformative legislation like this before when Congress worked to rebuild the American society in the wake of the Great Depression, but never, and I mean never, have people of color benefited like they could under the Build Back Better Act.

I think it is our majority whip, JIM CLYBURN, who has talked about the history of these other measures and how they actually left entire communities out. They left women out. They left communities of color out, and we are still dealing with the systemic issues of being left out of those policies for far too long.

So I want to again thank our leadership because it wasn't just this bill and the drafting of this bill and, yes, President Biden wrote this bill, he wrote it with the support of his team at the White House, but with a whole lot of good input from colleagues over here in the Capitol, including here in the Congressional Black Caucus.

□ 2015

I know that there are colleagues of mine who have been working on key elements of this bill for a very long time. I know that they, like myself, are ready to act on behalf of the American people.

So I look forward to having a little bit of a colloquy with my colleague from Wisconsin. I believe that it is so important, Mr. Speaker, that we talk about what is in this bill. For far too long, people have been focused about a top-line number, about the process, about the personalities here on Capitol Hill and whether certain factions are with the bill or working on the bill. With all due respect, I want to talk about policy and the policy that affects people, the people in my district, in Nevada's Fourth District, and the people all across this country.

Why? Because the Build Back Better Act will cut childcare costs. For families that are eligible under this bill, they won't pay more than 7 percent of their household income to cover childcare, something that women and communities of color desperately need as we talk about the workforce shortage and the inequities that are in our workforce.

What sense does it make when someone who has to work—I will give you an example—Ms. Rosetta, who is a constituent of mine, is a home care worker. I had a roundtable with her and some other home care workers. She shared with me that when she started her job several years ago, she got paid \$9.50 an hour. Today, she makes just over \$10 an hour. Think about that.

For several years, this woman, who is a home care worker, who goes into elderly citizens' homes to take care of them, to make sure that they are fed, that they are bathed, that literally she changes their diapers, she is their companion, she hasn't been given a raise of more than 50 cents over the course of several years. That is unconscionable.

Under the Build Back Better Act, we are actually investing in home care workers, not only to help make that profession what it should be, an honorable one that pays them what they are worth, but also equips them with the support that they need for their own families. Why is it okay for them to take care of other people's families and then not even have the resources and the means to take care of their own?

It also gives every child a head start with universal pre-K for 3- and 4-year-olds. Mr. Speaker, we have talked a lot about how we help young people get the start they need in life, and we know that by investing in their early

success, it improves academic skill attainment, allowing them to read at an early age. Reading is essential to every other subject that they have to learn. It will ensure that they improve their graduation rates, which improves their life chances of success.

To my colleagues on the other side, when you say that we are spending too much in this package, are we spending too much for that home care worker, for Rosetta, and so many other people like her? Are we spending too much to give working families the support they need to be able to afford childcare? Are we spending too much so that every child in our country has a good start through universal prekindergarten? These are but just a few of the benefits.

Now, before I go on and I yield to my colleague here, I want to talk about one other important element. We have spent a lot of time on the Build Back Better Act, but I am also for the bipartisan infrastructure deal. Why? Yes, it is going to create millions of good-paying, union jobs. Yeah, I have no problem saying "union" here in this body, because it is the unions that helped build the middle class. If we are going to build this country back better, we need to do it with unions at the center of it.

Not only does it do that, it expands broadband access, providing broadband connectivity in our households in rural communities and in urban areas.

My district covers 52,000 square miles. I have parts of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas that need broadband, but I have six rural communities throughout Nevada, many of them that do not have adequate broadband. In fact, it is a broadband desert throughout certain parts of my rural communities. They need the investment.

It also makes the largest Federal investment in public transit in history. Mr. Speaker, maybe more Members of Congress should have to ride the bus, and they would understand the investments that are in this bipartisan infrastructure bill.

Yet, the minority leader on the other side is literally trying to whip votes against this bipartisan infrastructure bill, a bill that 19 Senate Republicans voted for, along with every Democrat. Now, it is our turn to vote for it, and they won't work with us to deliver the largest investment in public transit in history?

You have constituents that rely on public transit. That is the only way some veterans can get to their doctors' appointments. Seniors, college students, working people. This has direct implications on the climate crisis as well. When people have to stand outside for hours in order to catch a bus, that affects their exposure to everything from heat to snow in Wisconsin. We don't have that in Vegas.

Finally, it will remove lead from the water our children and other vulnerable populations drink. These are just three of the very important provisions that are in the bipartisan infrastructure deal.

I am ready to vote for these bills, Mr. Speaker. I wish we could schedule the vote tomorrow, because these are investments that people in Nevada's Fourth District are depending on. They sent me to Congress to solve problems and to make their lives better. These two bills do that, and they do it in very significant and meaningful ways. In fact, it is probably the largest investment in people in a generation, and we have a chance to do it. It is the Congressional Black Caucus, among others, that are leading.

I want to yield to my colleague, Congresswoman MOORE. Let me ask you, because I know as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, you have been a champion on the racial equity. You have been a champion for the poor, particularly women, women of color, who have been disproportionately affected by this pandemic and its recession on our economy. So what is it in this bill that makes you so excited to vote for it, and how will other communities benefit, beyond just some of the things that I have touched on?

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman so very, very much for that question. It really has been a joy working with him on the Ways and Means Committee. It has been an education, and it has also been an opportunity to do those things that he has indicated that are close to my heart, and that is to create some equities for women and children.

I want to just thank Representative SHEILA JACKSON LEE for anchoring this extremely important conversation with the American people today.

One of the things that has been disturbing me about this entire debate is that people seem to really want to make some sort of bright-line demarcation or differentiation between the bipartisan infrastructure bill—which will create economic opportunities, get rid of those darned lead pipes, expand broadband, create good union jobs, help create some great jobs for guys—and the Build Back Better initiative, as if that is some sort of welfare, a giveaway. Social spending is what it is referred to, a safety net.

So what I wanted to seek from you, a clarification from you, Mr. HORSFORD, particularly since you were appointed by the Committee on Ways and Means, along with our colleagues, Representatives SEWELL and GOMEZ, to look at our racial equity issue. Of course, we know that African Americans and Latinos are more likely to be poor, have a greater wealth gap, and lack of educational opportunities, so that when we think that we are investing in their improvement, that somehow it is welfare.

But I would sort of want you to take up the argument where you left it with regard to some of the economic problems that we are experiencing. There are major complaints in our country about a slowdown in economic growth.

What good is it to just grow the economy when only the people at the top get it and it doesn't, excuse me, trickle down to Rosetta, who is making \$10.25 an hour doing the hardest work on earth there is?

How does the earned income tax credit—I mean, we were taxing, before we changed this policy, to allow single, hardworking, essential workers that brought us food during the pandemic, stocked the shelves, we were taxing them into poverty. They had tax liability before the earned income tax credit expansion.

Going to work with no healthcare, no health insurance, being unable to afford it, not having childcare, as you mentioned. Expanded Pell grants.

Please explain how the Build Back Better plan really improves and buoys the economic platform upon which the country can improve. The workforce development initiatives that are in here, I was wondering if you could elucidate the connection between that and our economy and sort of diffuse this notion that it is simply a safety net and welfare.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Wisconsin makes a very valid point.

I heard you over the weekend on one of the news outlets making the same point. Both of these bills are economic packages. I really resent, in fact, some of the inferences that have been made during this debate that somehow providing economic support for people to benefit and to fully participate in our economy is somehow an entitlement program.

The child tax credit, for example. You talked about the earned income tax credit. I will talk about the child tax credit. This is a tax program. It is not an entitlement program. Just like we give tax cuts to the very wealthy and the big corporations—that is what the Republicans did when they were in the majority. They spent the majority of their time trying to figure out how to provide 83 percent of the benefits to the top 1 percent and a tax cut that some of the businesses did not even ask for, as much as they got.

Now, Democrats are in charge, and what have we done? We started with the American Rescue Plan. In that, we provided a tax cut for middle-class families, the child tax credit, which actually has already lifted about 50 percent of children out of poverty, higher rates for Black, Latino, and Native American children out of poverty.

Now, there was a debate a couple of weeks ago that we now need to put a work requirement, means test, and we need to change the threshold to make people with lower incomes eligible and those with higher incomes—like \$90,000 is enough to not receive a tax credit. I am glad that President Biden rejected those ideas. But it was the Congressional Black Caucus that stood up and said no, because this is an economic package, and we need provide economic supports to families.

The other part that you so ably noted is what are some of the barriers that women face in the workforce. You talked about this in our committee: childcare, healthcare, transportation. These are the basics that people need, particularly women. Who was the hardest hit during this pandemic and recession? Women, particularly women of color, Black women, Latinas, and Native American women. So if we are going to build back better, we need to do it in a way that is intentional in a way of helping them and making sure that they're supported.

□ 2030

I just want to share one story. Keeonn, who is a constituent of mine, is a young father in my district. He wrote to me about how he is using that child tax credit, which is a tax cut, and the advance payment that we provided, that \$300 a month. You know what he is using that money for? To buy healthy food for his daughter.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Excellent.

Mr. HORSFORD. And he said it may be only \$300, but in the end, it is help that we are most grateful for. That is what this is about.

When the Republicans gave the tax cut to the very wealthy, some of those corporations just went back and bought more stocks for themselves, made themselves wealthier, gave their CEOs bigger bonuses, didn't pay their workers more in wages, didn't expand healthcare, didn't provide childcare, didn't make their workers feel valued. And now because of that, many workers today are having a hard time.

But yet Democrats, through the Congressional Black Caucus, are standing up, and we are pushing back, and that is what the Build Back Better Act and the bipartisan infrastructure bill is all about. I yield.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. It is going to be great. Madam anchor, I don't know how much time we have, but I just want to say, I want to join Mr. HORSFORD in saying that I am really enthusiastic about voting for both of these bills, because I do think that it is going to create a brand-new environment for all of us where we will have workforce development training for these new technologies on climate and battery storage.

I am so proud of the African Americans who have been chairs of these committees, like BOBBY SCOTT and EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, MAXINE WATERS who put \$150 billion in for housing. As was indicated, these things are going to enable workers to truly participate in the economy. It is going to help companies, and we are going to build back better.

I yield back to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, first of all, let me thank both Mr. HORSFORD and Ms. MOORE for one of the important colloquies that I have heard on the floor of this body, and that is to be able to speak to people who are

working hard every day, who are single parents, who work with their minds and their hands.

I am glad to hear that we did not limit who would be able to receive these benefits, and we also crafted the vitality and the vigorous efforts of the Congressional Black Caucus.

As I close, Mr. Speaker, I would like to just reiterate what Members, including the leadership of our chair, Chairwoman JOYCE BEATTY, Congresswoman ADAMS, Congresswoman WATSON COLEMAN, Congressman EVANS, obviously Mr. HORSFORD and Ms. MOORE, what they all have said, if I might. And that is, let me reiterate that each piece of Build Back Better is a piece that is vital for the lives of Americans and African Americans.

For example, \$550 more in Pell grants for more than 5 million students. Then HBCUs, again, \$10 billion. Seniors who have never had hearing aids, only 30 percent of seniors over the age of 70 who could benefit from hearing aids have ever had them. Medicare in this Build Back Better will include that extra benefit. Many of us have seen the caricatures of our seniors on television and elsewhere trying to hear. That is not anything that is funny, but it has been made light of. I want to give every senior an opportunity to hear.

At the same time, I want to emphasize the importance of childcare. We are telling the story. Only 26.8 percent of Black 3- to 4-year-old children are enrolled in publicly funded preschool, with the average cost of preschool for those without access \$8,600. We are going to stop it with this.

We are not going to be the Trump trillion-dollar tax cut to the top 1 percent and putting a deep dive into our deficit. We are going to put a deep investment into the American people, particularly those people of color.

I think it is extremely important that we talk about children and healthcare.

Mr. Speaker, how much time do we have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman has about 8 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. This is about children getting access to healthcare but, Mr. Speaker, there are many children that don't have access to healthcare. In those States where families were not able to access the Affordable Care Act—and there is something called Children's Health Insurance Program, and that does provide for some aspect of care—we had the Federal Medicaid concept, and so Build Back Better now is going to put all of those people under the Affordable Care Act, and that is going to give the family access to healthcare, which makes a sizeable difference. I think it is extremely important that we do that, to be able to provide family healthcare.

Now, I heard our Members be very truthful. We still want to get Medicare reduction on prescription drugs, a system that would allow that. We still want family paid leave, and somebody

said that that was continuing to be negotiated. No, Mr. Speaker, it is working under the umbrella and framework of President Biden's agenda, and we want to just make sure that all of his agenda, within the context of being paid for, gets recognized. We want these families to receive the kind of resources that are necessary.

My colleagues talked about the child tax cut. I would like to call it that. I would just like to be sure that we realize that if this plan is implemented, it may impact 17 million low-wage employees, such as hospitality workers and childcare providers, a framework of a tax cut that would help children. They are people who work important jobs but receive low pay, and this would get nearly 6 million people out of poverty with this kind of cut. This is a crucial contribution.

Let me finish by letting you know what we have certainly gone through in Texas. Infrastructure is extremely important. Part of that is housing. During the pandemic, these are the kinds of signs we saw: "My landlord is calling, and I must pay or I will be evicted."

Now, we have the American Rescue Plan and the CARES Act, but \$150 billion will be in for housing, improving the infrastructure of public housing. That hasn't been done in decades; 50 years I am told. And we will get that done. That is what is important about the BIF bill, the infrastructure bill that will have broadband. The very places where those people live, take the lead out of the pipes.

And then, of course, for those of us who live in hurricane alley, our friends in Louisiana with Hurricane Ida, my constituents with Hurricane Harvey, and the number of hurricanes that have crossed the United States during 2017, one after another. We will have in that infrastructure bill a worthy response to the failing infrastructure of this Nation.

We won't have to worry about what people say about Russia and China or any other country. We will be enormously competitive, even to the point of NASA. No one has even expressed their interest in that. They will have a space here to be able to keep us competitive in space exploration.

It will be extremely important that we have the opportunity to stop violence with our community violence investment, \$2.5 billion.

I am delighted to say this is the work of the Congressional Black Caucus. They put their hands around all of it, for our constituents and the American people. What Mr. HORSFORD has been speaking of is that he is proud to give a listing. That is what I did, I did a roll call of just what is going to be helped with Build Back Better and with BIF.

I am delighted to stand here with the vice chair, and I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I want to laud her and the members of the Congressional Black Caucus for

all of the tremendous work on behalf of our families, on behalf of children, on behalf of communities.

I want to just point out one additional thing that Ms. JACKSON LEE has worked on as the chair of the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security in the Judiciary Committee and for her tremendous leadership on this. In her capacity on the Judiciary Committee, last year the United States saw the highest increase in gun homicides since national record-keeping began. That was in 2020. And, sadly, we are still on track to see that number continue to increase this year.

This violence, Mr. Speaker, falls disproportionately on young Black men. Even though we make up only 6 percent of the U.S. population, we account for about 50 percent of gun homicide victims. Now, those statistics aren't just numbers. They are lives. And they are lives that every one of us should be held to account for.

For me, as a Black man, raising three children with my wife—two sons and a daughter—it hits me very directly because this is what we worry about every single day when our children leave our homes, because these are our friends, they are our children.

I am proud, Mr. Speaker, that the Congressional Black Caucus made this issue a priority, and we went to President Biden and to Vice President HARRIS, and we talked to them about the need to stop the onslaught of deaths. And he listened. He listened, and he included \$5 billion of funding and a bill that I am proud to have sponsored, along with my colleagues, the Break the Cycle of Violence Act, which funds community-based violence intervention programs to save lives.

Now, this is proven to work. These are community-based programs and partnerships with faith-based, community-based organizations to provide mental health and wellness, job training and placement, and intervention programs so that when we pass the Build Back Better Act, it will include \$5 billion of funding over 8 years and an additional amount of funding specifically for workforce development and placement.

For months now we have negotiated in good faith. We have worked with our colleagues. We have listened. Now it is time for us to move forward. No more delays. No more excuses about process, no more focusing on personalities here in Washington. Let's focus on the people and the policy that will benefit them and their lives.

Four years ago, when the Republicans were in control of the White House, the House, and the Senate, they used their majority to pass tax cuts for the wealthiest 1 percent and the biggest corporations in our country. Today, Democrats are in the majority, and our priority is to deliver for the people.

I am proud to work with my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus and the House Democrats to deliver this historic package. We are

going to get it done. I yield back to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, we are excited about this violence emphasis. As I conclude my remarks, let me pay tribute to deputies in my district who were shot by an AR-15. We pray for them, their families, and we should understand that violence has to end.

At the same time, let's take the words of John Robert Lewis, who sat with us on this floor for more than 27 years, and in his last life he said to all of us, the Congressional Black Caucus, that is what we are going to do, carry on. We are going to carry on to make sure that we bring transformative—transformative—legislation, not only to the American people but to African Americans and people of color to change their lives forever. That is what Build Back is, and that is what the bipartisan bill is. We will work to make sure we cross the T's and dot the I's. Carry on.

Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary, on Homeland Security, and on the Budget, and the Congressional Black Caucus, I am pleased to co-anchor this Congressional Black Caucus Special Order with my colleague, the distinguished gentleman from New York, Congressman RITCHIE TORRES.

I thank the Chair of the CBC, Congresswoman BEATTY of Ohio, for organizing this Special Order to discuss the reasons why the CBC strongly supports the \$1.75 billion Build Back Better Act conceived and advanced by President Biden and House Democrats to support visionary and transformative investments in the health, well-being, and financial security of America's workers and families.

Over the next hour, several of our colleagues will share their perspectives on why it is essential that we “go big” in building back better to our nation and all of its people have the opportunities and resources to compete and win in the changing global economy of the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, it is often said that the federal budget is an expression of the nation's values and the investments made to Build America Back Better are a clear declaration of congressional Democrats' commitment to ensuring that our government, our economy, and our systems work For The People.

Mr. Speaker, these long-overdue investments in America's future will be felt in every corner of the country and across every sector of American life, building on the success of the American Rescue Plan, accommodating historic infrastructure investments in the legislative pipeline, and addressing longstanding deficits in our communities by ending an era of chronic underinvestment so we can emerge from our current crises a stronger, more equitable nation.

Mr. Speaker, the bipartisan action we took in February 2021 when we passed the American Rescue Plan was a giant step in the right direction, but it was a targeted response to the immediate and urgent public health and economic crises; it was not a long-term solution to many of the pressing challenges facing our nation that have built up over decades of disinvestment in our nation and its people in every region and sector of the country.

We simply can no longer afford the costs of neglect and inaction; the time to act is now.

The Build Back Better Act makes the transformative investments that we need to continue growing our economy, lower costs for working families, and position the United States as a global leader in innovation and the jobs of the future.

This \$1.75 trillion gross investment will build on the successes of the American Rescue Plan and set our nation on a path of fiscal responsibility and broadly shared prosperity for generations to come.

The Build Back Better Act will provide resources to improve our education, health, and child care systems, invest in clean energy and sustainability, address the housing crisis, and more; all while setting America up to compete and win in the decades ahead.

The Build Back Better Act is paid for by ensuring that the wealthy and big corporations are paying their fair share and Americans making less than \$400,000 a year will not see their taxes increase by a penny.

Let me repeat that: No American making less than \$400,000 a year will not see their taxes increase by a penny.

In sum, Mr. Speaker, the investments made by the Build Back Better Act will expand opportunity for all and build an economy powered by shared prosperity and inclusive growth.

No one is better prepared or more experienced to lead the American renaissance that will be produced by the investments made by the Build Back Better Act than President Biden, the architect of the American Rescue Plan and who as vice president during the Obama Administration oversaw the implementation of the Recovery Act, which saved millions of jobs and rescued our economy from the Great Recession the nation inherited from a previous Republican administration.

And let us not forget that President Obama also placed his confidence in his vice-president to oversee the rescue of the automotive industry, which he did so well that the American car industry fully recovered its status as the world leader.

Mr. Speaker, let me briefly highlight some of the key investments made by the Build Back Better Act.

The Build Back Better Act will provide two years of free pre-K and two years of free community college to ensure every student has the tools, resources, and opportunity to succeed in life.

It will also invest in our teachers and institutions that serve minority students and provide funding to give school buildings long-overdue infrastructure updates.

People lead happier, healthier, and more productive lives when they have had access to high-quality education and that is why the Build Back Better Act makes necessary investments to increase quality education by four years for all students at no cost to hard-working families.

The Build Back Better Act expands access to affordable, high-quality education beyond high school, which is increasingly important for economic growth and competitiveness in the 21st century.

Specifically, the Build Back Better Act will increase the maximum Pell Grant by \$550 for more than 5 million students enrolled in public and private, non-profit colleges and expand access to DREAMers.

It will also make historic investments in Historically Black Colleges and Universities

(HBCUs), Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs), and minority-serving institutions (MSIs) to build capacity, modernize research infrastructure, and provide financial aid to low income students.

The Build Back Better Act will help more people access quality training that leads to good, union, and middle-class jobs and will enable community colleges to train hundreds of thousands of students, create sector-based training opportunity with in-demand training for at least hundreds of thousands of workers, and invest in proven approaches like Registered Apprenticeships and programs to support underserved communities.

The Build Back Better Act will increase the Labor Department's annual spending on workforce development by 50 percent for each of the next 5 years.

The Build Back Better Act expands access to quality, affordable health care by strengthening the Medicare, Medicaid, and Affordable Care Act (ACA) Marketplace programs that millions of Americans already rely on.

It includes a major new expansion of Medicare benefits, adding a hearing benefit to the program for the very first time.

Only 30 percent of seniors over the age of 70 who could benefit from hearing aids have ever had them.

The Build Back Better Act strengthens the Affordable Care Act and reduces premiums for 9 million Americans who buy insurance through the Affordable Care Act Marketplace by an average of \$600 per person per year.

Just for example, a family of four earning \$80,000 per year would save nearly \$3,000 per year (or \$246 per month) on health insurance premiums and experts predict that more than 3 million people who would otherwise be uninsured will gain health insurance.

The Build Back Better Act closes the Medicaid coverage gap, leading 4 million uninsured people to gain coverage.

The Build Back Better Act will deliver health care coverage through Affordable Care Act premium tax credits to up to 4 million uninsured people in states that have locked them out of Medicaid.

A 40-year old in the coverage gap would have to pay \$450 per month for benchmark coverage—more than half of their income in many cases but thanks to the Build Back Better Act individuals would pay \$0 premiums, finally making health care affordable and accessible.

The Build Back Better Act strengthens the ACA by extending the enhanced Marketplace subsidies that were included in the American Rescue Plan.

It also provides an affordable coverage option for the more than two million Americans living in states that have not expanded Medicaid under the ACA and do not earn enough to qualify for Marketplace subsidies.

When the Build Back Better Act is fully implemented soon gone will be the terrible old days when too many Americans are forced to choose between medical care and putting food on the table or affording other necessities.

Mr. Speaker, approximately 3.9 million Black people were uninsured in 2019 before President Biden took office and even with the Affordable Care Act's premium subsidies, coverage under the ACA was too expensive for many families, and over 570,000 Black people fell into the Medicaid “coverage gap” and were locked out of coverage because their state refused to expand Medicaid.

The Build Back Better Act closes the Medicaid coverage gap while also lowering health care costs for those buying coverage through the ACA by extending the American Rescue Plan's lower premiums, which could save 360,000 Black people an average of \$50 per person per month.

With these changes, more than one in three uninsured Black people could gain coverage and with the addition of hearing coverage, more than 5.8 million Black people on Medicare will benefit.

The Build Back Better Act will make an historic investment in maternal health, including for Black women, who die from complications related to pregnancy at three times the rate of white women.

Mr. Speaker, the cost of preschool in the United States exceeds \$8,600 per year on average, and for as long as we can remember, child care prices in the United States have risen faster than family incomes, yet the United States still invests 28 times less than its competitors on helping families afford high-quality care for toddlers.

The Build Back Better Act supports families in need of child care by providing access to safe, reliable, and high-quality care delivered by a well-trained child care workforce.

The Build Back Better Act will provide universal and free preschool for all 3- and 4-year-olds.

This is the largest expansion of universal and free education since states and communities across the country established public high school 100 years ago.

This is important because our nation is strongest when everyone can join the workforce and contribute to the economy.

That is why this investment is vital to so many millions of—especially women—who are often forced to choose between working to support their family or caring for their family.

The Build Back Better Act will ensure that the vast majority of working American families of four earning less than \$300,000 per year will pay no more than 7 percent of their income on child care for children under 6.

Under the Build Back Better Act, parents who are working, looking for work, participating in an education or training program, and who are making under 2.5 times their states median income will receive support to cover the cost of quality care based on a sliding scale, capped at 7 percent of their income.

The Build Back Better Act will help states expand access to high-quality, affordable child care to about 20 million children per year—covering 9 out of 10 families across the country with young children.

For two parents with one toddler earning \$100,000 per year, the Build Back Better Act will produce more than \$5,000 in child care savings per year.

In addition, the Build Back Better Act promotes nutrition security to support children's health and help children reach their full potential by investing in nutrition security year-round.

The legislation will expand free school meals to 8.7 million children during the school year and provide a \$65 per child per month benefit to the families of 29 million children to purchase food during the summer.

The Build Back Better Act will deliver affordable, high-quality care for older Americans and people with disabilities in their homes, while supporting the workers who provide this care.

Right now, there are hundreds of thousands of older Americans and Americans with disabilities on waiting lists for home care services or struggling to afford the care they need, including more than 800,000 who are on state Medicaid waiting lists.

A family paying for home care costs out of pocket currently pays around \$5,800 per year for just four hours of home care per week.

The Build Back Better Act will permanently improve Medicaid coverage for home care services for seniors and people with disabilities, making the most transformative investment in access to home care in 40 years, when these services were first authorized for Medicaid.

The Build Back Better Act will improve the quality of caregiving jobs, which will, in turn, help to improve the quality of care provided to beneficiaries.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot emphasize enough how important it is that the Build Back Better Act will also reduce the cost of homebased care for the hundreds of thousands of older Black adults and Black people with disabilities who need it and are unable to access it.

Not to mention that investment in home care will raise wages for home care workers, 28 percent of whom are Black.

In the area of housing, the Build Back Better Act makes investments to ensure that Americans have access to safe and affordable housing by providing resources to increase housing vouchers and funding for tribal housing.

It also supports investments in programs that will help address our nation's housing crisis by increasing the supply of affordable homes for those in need and investing in historically underserved communities and those that have been previously left behind.

Specifically, the Build Back Better Act makes the single largest and most comprehensive investment in affordable housing in history and will enable the construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of more than 1 million affordable homes, boosting housing supply and reducing price pressures for renters and homeowners.

It will address the capital needs of the public housing stock in big cities and rural communities all across America and ensure it is not only safe and habitable but healthier and more energy efficient as well.

It will make a historic investment in rental assistance, expanding vouchers to hundreds of thousands of additional families.

And, perhaps even more importantly, the Build Back Better Act includes one of the largest investments in down payment assistance in history, enabling hundreds of thousands of first-generation homebuyers to purchase their first home and build wealth.

In short, Mr. Speaker, this legislation will create more equitable communities, through investing in community-led redevelopments projects in historically under-resourced neighborhoods and removing lead paint from hundreds of thousands of homes, as well as by incentivizing state and local zoning reforms that enable more families to reside in higher opportunity neighborhoods.

Th Build Back Better Act will spur and empower comprehensive action to build an equitable clean energy economy with historic investments to transform and modernize the electricity sector, lower energy costs for Americans, improve air quality and public health,

create good-paying jobs, and strengthen U.S. competitiveness—all while putting our country on the pathway to 100 percent carbon-free electricity by 2035.

The Build Back Better Act extends and expands clean energy tax credits and supports clean electricity performance payments so utilities can accelerate progress toward a clean electric grid at no added cost to consumers.

The Build Back Better Act invests in clean energy, efficiency, electrification, and climate justice through grants, consumer rebates, and federal procurement of clean power and sustainable materials, and by incentivizing private sector development and investment.

Another exciting aspect of the Build Back Better Act, Mr. Speaker, is that it will drive economic opportunities, environmental conservation, and climate resilience—especially in underserved and disadvantaged communities—including through a new Civilian Climate Corps.

Mr. Speaker, the Build Back Better Act includes a \$100 billion investment to reform our broken immigration system—and does it consistent with the Senate's reconciliation rules—as well as to reduce backlogs, expand legal representation, and make the asylum system and border processing more efficient and humane.

Mr. Speaker, immigrants eligible for such protection are an integral part of Texas's social fabric.

Texas is home to 386,300 immigrants who are eligible for protection, 112,000 of whom reside in Harris County.

These individuals live with 845,300 family members and among those family members, 178,700 are U.S.-born citizen children.

These persons in Texas who are eligible for protection under the bill arrived in the United States at the average age of 8 and on average have lived in the United States since 1996.

They own 43,500 homes in Texas and pay \$340,500,000 in annual mortgage payments and contribute \$2,234,800,000 in federal taxes and \$1,265,200,000 in state and local taxes each year.

Annually, these households generate \$10,519,000,000 in spending power in Texas and help power the national economy.

The expansion of the Child Tax Credit (CTC) enacted in the American Rescue Plan has already benefitted nearly 66 million children, put money in the pockets of millions of hard-working parents and guardians, and is expected to help cut child poverty by more than half.

The Build Back Better Act not only extends this meaningful tax cut, but it also extends the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the expanded Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, which help families make ends meet and put food on the table, reduce child poverty, and lessen the burden on hard-working Americans so they can provide a better future for America's children.

Mr. Speaker, 22.1 percent of Black people fall below the poverty line, struggling to pay expenses like food, rent, health care, and transportation for their families.

By extending the Child Tax Credit, the Build Back Better Act provides a major tax cut to nearly 3 million Black people and cuts the Black poverty rate by 34.3 percent, which will help the 85 percent of Black women who are either sole or co-breadwinners for their families.

By permanently extending the American Rescue Plan's increase to the Earned-Income Tax Credit from \$543 to \$1,502, the Build Back Better Act will benefit roughly 2.8 million Black low-wage workers, including cashiers, cooks, delivery drivers, food preparation workers, and child care providers.

To put it all in perspective, Mr. Speaker, we have before us a once in a century opportunity to make gigantic progress in making ours a more perfect union, and to do it in a single bound with enactment of the Build Back Better Act, the most transformative legislation passed by this Congress since the Great Society and the New Deal.

I would urge my Republican colleagues to heed the words of Republican Governor Jim Justice of West Virginia who said colorfully earlier this year:

At this point in time in this nation, we need to go big. We need to quit counting the egg-sucking legs on the cows and count the cows and just move. And move forward and move right now.

The same sentiment was expressed more eloquently by Abraham Lincoln in 1862 when he memorably wrote:

The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, let me begin by thanking my good friend and Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, Congresswoman BEATTY, for hosting this Special Order Hour and to Congresswoman JACKSON LEE and Congressman TORRES for anchoring it.

Mr. Speaker, this is a consequential moment in our nation's history.

On the tail end of a once-in-a-century pandemic—one that has resulted in hundreds of thousands of deaths, record unemployment rates, and that has left our economy counting the costs—we are in desperate need of substantive relief in all aspects of our society. We need bold action, from bold leadership, in order to deliver bold results—and that's what we have in President Biden's Build Back Better agenda. This agenda is a real opportunity to make historic, transformative investments in projects and programs that are supported by an overwhelming majority of the American people.

As a Senior Member of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I fought to include several provisions in this agenda through the Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act that would greatly benefit communities not only in my district, but across the country. These include funding for a program that provides federal dollars to reconnect and revitalize communities historically harmed and marginalized by the construction of the Interstate Highway System; language to ensure prompt payment and sufficient payments to minority and disadvantaged subcontractors; and legislation to establish an electric grid resilience program for states like Texas to weatherize their power grids. Each of these measures—though different in nature and purpose—will collectively contribute to the rebuilding of our economy by creating more good-paying, equitable job opportunities.

And as Chairwoman of the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee, I am steadfastly committed to strengthening our nation's research and innovation capabilities through the Build Back Better Act—both to ensure our continued international competitiveness and the wellbeing of our citizens here at home. I believe that investments in research and development now will pay untold dividends for the future health and prosperity of our nation, which is why we put resources in this bill that will help us address the climate crisis, rebuild after this pandemic, promote innovation, and renew and repair our research infrastructure. It also makes an unprecedented investment in the National Science Foundation, tapping into the diverse talent and institutions from across our nation. We need a STEM workforce that represents the rich diversity of America—because we cannot continue to lead in science and technology if we do not tap into all the brainpower our nation has to offer. To make sure of this, we included a provision that provides resources to support research capacity building at our nation's minority-serving institutions and invests in research, scholarships, and fellowships across all STEM disciplines.

Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Black Caucus has been and will continue to be at the forefront of these negotiations. Fifty-seven members—and six committee chairs—strong, our presence at the table, on behalf of our diverse constituencies, remains steadfast and will ultimately serve as the driving force behind our work For the People.

□ 2045

ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, in recent days, I have been doing some research. In fact, one of the things I was looking at is the average income over the last couple of decades going back to 1991, and this was average annual wage according to the Social Security Administration, so maybe somebody would take issue with their accuracy. But according to their numbers, during the Clinton administration, the average American's income went up each year about \$1,000 a year. So over President Clinton's 8 years in office, the average income went up about \$8,000 over those 8 years.

Under President Bush, it was a little more than \$1,000 a year during his 8 years.

But during the Obama administration it was between a \$7,000 and \$8,000 increase during the Obama administration.

Then during the 4 years of the Trump administration, the average income went up about \$2,000 a year. It was between \$7,000 and \$8,000 for the 4 years, a dramatic increase.

But I was shocked, as I was looking at different numbers, to find that the net worth for Black households in

America during the 8 years of the Obama administration went down by 30 percent, on average. During the Trump administration, it didn't go down. It went up significantly.

As I look at what is being proposed in the Build Back Better program, and I see this administration having canceled the Keystone XL pipeline, which certainly was going to, and has, caused an escalation in fuel prices and energy prices, and of course, President Biden released the penalties that had been put on the Russian natural gas pipeline, so it is doing great now, and took off some of the penalties on Iran—anyway, we have seen the price of energy going up significantly.

It brought back to mind yet again the Honorable John Dingell's comment. He was looking forward to pushing through, in essence, a socialized medicine program through the committee he was chair of in 2009 and 2010, but he was famously asked about the cap-and-trade bill. He responded that the cap-and-trade bill is not only a tax, but it is a great big tax.

He explained before that when you raise the price of energy, you are not hurting the billionaires, the megawealthy. It is an inconvenience to them when you raise the price of energy, be it electricity, propane, natural gas, coal, whatever it is. It is an inconvenience to the very wealthy, but to those who are on fixed incomes, those who are scraping by working so hard every week and just getting by, if you increase the price of gasoline, electricity, energy, you just devastate those households. It is not just a little tax to them. It is devastating.

The inflation that comes with an upward explosion of the price of fuel and energy, but especially fuel, as this administration has done, it inflates the price of everything. There is just not much of anything, unless you are buying from some pickup truck or some roadside kiosk—otherwise, you are having to pay a lot of extra energy costs, whether it is for the ingredients of something you are buying or whether it is the product getting to market. But usually, it is all of the above. The energy prices inflate costs of everything, basically.

That is what has happened to the working poor in America. That is what has happened to seniors on fixed incomes. They are being devastated as prices continue to skyrocket, with no end in sight.

On a trip some years back during the Obama administration, some of us went to Germany, and we met with some of their energy leaders. In one meeting, the driver of our little van was from Berlin, and he sat in and listened. I was talking to him privately after the meeting, and he said I hear all these rich people talking about how great our green energy is in Germany, but I have had to go from having one job to having three jobs, hardly ever getting to see my family, so they could brag about our green energy. But it is

destroying my family. It has completely destroyed my family time. I am having to work these two other jobs just to cover our energy costs. So it is kind of hard listening to them brag about it when it is coming out of my hide. I am the one, and people just like me all over Germany are the ones, who are paying for them to be able to brag about our green energy because it is costing us a tremendous amount in the way of personal time, family time, and additional time working to pay for their bragging.

As we look at these issues and the costs skyrocketing in America, who has benefited? Well, China has benefited dramatically. We know they are still on course to have 100 new coal-powered energy plants go online over the next couple of years. They don't care.

Of course, when we had coal-powered plants here in the U.S.—there are not many left—but when we had them, they have scrubbers in there that are taking pollutants out of the air before it ever gets out of the stacks to the air.

If we are doing the coal burning here in the U.S., it is not so hard on our environment as it is in China or India, but especially China, because when people are just struggling to survive and to have enough money to put food on the table for their families, they are not that worried about how their yard looks or how things look, how the environment is. The same is true not only for an individual but for a country.

If the economy is struggling, the people in that country are not as interested in cleaning up the environment. We will have to wait, they think, until we are making decent money, and then we can worry about the environment.

Here in the United States, though, if you go back to 2007, every year since then, including through the Trump years, we have been producing 1.3 percent less carbon dioxide. We can debate about what that does to the environment, whether it makes the temperature warmer.

I have read where experts have said if you have a choice between the temperature getting slightly warmer or slightly colder, you want warmer because if it is getting slightly colder, that means there is less time for crops to grow. If it is slightly warmer, not too much warmer, then you have more time for crops to grow. You have more food, and you have fewer people starving.

There are a lot of areas for debate, but for those who are concerned about carbon dioxide emissions, we have been on the right track. We continue to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide we are putting out in this country.

So there is nothing about building back better. This has been going on for a long time. Largely, we are told by the experts, that is because we have been converting coal plants to natural gas, and natural gas is such a clean-burning fuel.

For those who want to get rid of all fossil fuels, if they would just take a

serious look at all the things in the room in which they are located or the car in which they are located, they will find that so much of what we have that has made our lives easier, helping people rest better, is as a result of the use of fossil fuel. There are so many products that cannot be manufactured without natural gas as part of the manufacturing process. You have to have natural gas to make so many products.

I was looking at getting some plastic composite boards for part of the area in our backyard so they wouldn't deteriorate so often, and they are expensive. But when they last for decades instead of a matter of short years, it looks like a good thing. That is using recycled plastic, finding more and more uses for that plastic, fiberglass.

There are so many things we can't produce. Synthetic fibers, so much of the carpets and rugs we have are synthetic. The toothbrush, you wouldn't have a modern-day toothbrush—and I realize that, yes, there are people who have used bark off of certain trees to brush their teeth. I get that, but I kind of like having a modern-day toothbrush myself. You wouldn't have that without fossil fuel, particularly natural gas.

□ 2100

People say we need more electric cars. We need to get rid of fossil fuel. You cannot currently manufacture an electric car without the use of fossil fuel. Even if you don't use fossil fuel to power the vehicle, you are going to have to use it in the production of things within the car or there will be no car. So, I don't know, maybe someday somebody will build a wooden car, but wooden batteries are not going to work.

For those of us that recognize how the length of life has gotten even longer during our modern history, medicine advances have just been extraordinary. There is a great book, "The Five Thousand Year Leap", that points out that when settlers came to America, they used basically the same type of farming methodology and tools that have been used for thousands of years. There hasn't been a whole lot of change.

But if you look at the last 150 years in the United States and in Western civilization, you see dramatic increases and advances in the way that we have progressed, whether it is farming, medicine. Heck, if you go back 100 years or so when medical historians say in the early 1900s, up to that point, for the whole of human history, you had a better chance of getting sicker after seeing a doctor than you did at getting better.

And then you look at the—since 1910, 1920—some say it might be the 1918 protocols during that pandemic—but around that time, you started having a better chance of getting better after seeing a doctor. And look at where we are now. People go to the doctor and expect to be made well because we have

been able, by the grace of God, to develop some different cures. Life has gotten longer. Life has gotten better quality.

So much of what we have is made by the use of fossil fuels. We need to do it cleanly, as cleanly as possible. But, again, when you take an economy in the direction that the build back better Biden administration has been doing as we head to the toilet with this economy—and there is no end in sight for this race to the bottom—then you realize we have come so far and now we are going in the wrong direction.

There have been times, like World War II when we were struggling mightily, but we are not going through a world war right now. We should be doing well. And we saw, during the Trump administration for the first time in decades, something had happened.

In 1990, when I brought a friend to speak to our Rotary Club, he had said, We are going the wrong direction. We are becoming more and more reliant on foreign countries for our energy. It has been years, he said, since we have been energy independent, and we are going the wrong way and it is going to destroy this country, if we can't produce the energy we need.

Mr. Speaker, 30 years later—not even 30 years later—we were energy independent, the biggest producer of fossil fuels in the world. And we used it cleaner than anybody else. Virtually almost every other country, maybe some small ones, do a little better.

But China knows that they are not going to be breathing their own air, it turns with the planet, and we end up breathing as much as they do right here in America. Not the clean air we produce more of every year for many years, but the polluted air that China is letting off as they continue to move toward putting us in their wake as they move toward becoming the greatest economy in the world. And spending money, massive amounts of money we don't have, creates not only inflation but it weakens this country.

Mr. Speaker, I have heard some in recent days say if we are not careful, we are going to end up like Greece. And actually, if you look at the debt that we had at the end of the Obama administration, we were already Greece. The difference is, we got to produce our own currency. Greece was using the euro, so they didn't get to decide to create a lot more money in their system. And the dollar was the world standard. It was the world currency.

I know there are companies, including China, they are advocating against the dollar being the world currency and that it is used to buy oil in the world market, but that hasn't happened. I am very thankful for that. But if we were not the world currency, and we didn't produce our own money, then we would already be in as big a trouble as Greece is because of the recklessness. And we are seeing it like never before in this administration.

Yes, it is true the Obama administration, with the Democrats helping them, they hit between \$1.5 and \$1.6 trillion deficit in one year. Well, this administration, this Democrat majority are working very hard to eclipse that by a lot.

We were warned back when we had over a trillion-dollar deficit more than one year, the agencies that rate country's economies and their currency and their debt, they may have to rate, downgrade, our debt. Standard & Poor's did that because we wouldn't get our spending under control—not enough.

If any other rating agency had downgraded our debt, then the cost of borrowing money would have gone up dramatically and we would have ended up spending more paying interest than we were taking care of seniors who were counting on their fixed income. So there are some dark days ahead if we continue on this course of spending money we don't have. It is like everything this administration can see to throw money at that might help create more Democrat Party voters and they are throwing money at it.

So people were shocked, including Democrat friends, they were shocked to hear that this administration is proposing paying \$450,000 to legal immigrants that were separated from a child. Well, we know that did happen some during the Trump years. We know that it has continued to happen during the Biden years; that it happened under the Obama administration. And it can be a good idea until we are sure that an adult with a child that is already breaking our laws by coming in illegally is actually related to and, hopefully, the parent of that child instead of part of the drug cartels that continue to use them in sex trafficking. And we have had people that turned out not to be related to the child they were claiming, and we have been able to interrupt that. And so it is important that we don't just take this at face value, especially when we have reports of children being recycled to come across with people over our border illegally.

So under the Biden administration, if you think, Okay, these people come in, they break U.S. law, we are going to give each one \$450,000. And that might not mean much to somebody who has a son that sold paintings for \$500,000, and I wouldn't object if the Biden administration wanted to give each illegal immigrant a painting that Hunter Biden had done. If they said, Here is your half a million; here is another painting that Hunter Biden has done. Enjoy it. Maybe you can sell it for half a million and you will be set for life. Let's try that.

Mr. Speaker, \$450,000, if you look at the Social Security administration, the wages, well, for 2020, the most recent numbers we have, the average income for an American last year was \$53,000—like \$53,300 or something like that—but \$53,000 a year.

□ 2110

Now, the rate is normally around 22 percent. There is data that indicates the effective rate paid for income tax may be around 13 to 14 percent. Let's just round it and say that the average American making \$53,000 a year pays 20 percent income tax. That would be \$10,600 a year that a person making \$53,000 would pay in Federal income tax.

If you took all \$10,600 of Federal income tax coming from the average wage-earner of \$53,000 a year, and if you took that \$10,600 and applied that toward the \$450,000 President Biden wants to give to each of these illegal immigrants, it would take 42½ years of the average American wage Federal income tax to pay one person who broke the U.S. laws and came into the country illegally. That is what appears to be justice to the Biden administration.

And how is our President looking to the rest of the world? The story today, as he came into the G20 Summit, he came in—according to the article I saw—20 minutes late. He said, in essence, sorry to be late. He had been trying to get past the elevators—they had a problem with the elevators and that is why he was 20 minutes late. Somebody needs to help him.

I think it would be helpful not to leave people from the biggest countries, except for China and Russia, they didn't come—their leaders didn't come—but the rest, let's show them a little more respect by not making them wait 20 minutes for our President to show up. I think that would be a good thing. Kind of lend a better atmosphere to those type of meetings.

Perhaps then you wouldn't have foreign reporters saying things like: President Biden looks like he needs a nursing home and a hot bowl of soup. We need to help our President give a better image of America. I know there is no intention for our President causing problems like that, none whatsoever, so I am avoiding in engaging in personalities. But I think it would be good—there are so many people helping the President—to help him represent our country well.

So in an article here, a \$450,000 payment to illegal aliens would exceed various programs for American citizens. And, of course, we, in Congress, did a good thing in recent years. We felt like the families of those people who have lost a loved one in combat, they should have been getting more than the measly thousands of dollars they were, so we increased the amount that the family of an American hero who was killed in combat would get. It was increased to \$400,000.

Well, we find out that the Biden administration wants to provide more than we provide to the family who has lost a loved one in combat representing and defending our country and our national interests. Someone who crossed the border illegally, according to this administration, should get an extra \$50,000 more than those who died for this country.

We also know—and I am pleased that Secretary Buttigieg is back from paternity leave because we do have a real crisis in our supply chain. We didn't have this problem during the Trump administration. It sure seemed to be a good idea the way we were manufacturing more of the things we need in America. I am not a big fan of tariffs, but as I told President Trump, since you are simply using them as a tool to get better trade deals then I will vote for those tariffs for such use, so that we can get more fairness in our agreements with foreign countries. That worked out. President Trump did make some good deals.

We are seeing all that fall aside as this administration seems to be more dedicated to helping China, Russia, Iran, and OPEC nations do better with their economy than we are here at home.

I realize there are some people here in Washington that feel like America has more than it deserves. I believe God has blessed us more than we deserve in America. We are seeing those things change as we have continued to forget more and more just who the source is for the blessings in this country.

In fact, what occurred to me is, instead of build back better, as we see the economy in shambles, prices going through the roof, more and more people now being fired, the economy appears headed in even deeper trouble the further we go. Maybe instead of build back better, we could call it Biden's bulldozings of our blessings.

Here is an article from Fortune. No sign of relief. The global supply chain crisis could last well into February. And as I thought back, Vice President HARRIS—it seems like it was back in August when she was speaking to some folks—somebody made fun of her for saying: You may want to order your Christmas presents early this year so you make sure you have them. I didn't know why anybody would make fun of her because, as it turns out, she was actually exactly right. Apparently she knew back in August we were going to have trouble getting the things we need in America.

I have been amazed to see car lots more empty than they have cars. Shocking. I have never seen some of these car lots with so few cars ever in my life.

There is an article from The Hill: More people in Manchin's, Sinema's home States want to hold off on new spending. That is from polls—an article by Mychael Schnell from The Hill.

□ 2120

People have been trying to convince Senator MANCHIN and Senator SINEMA that they just need to sign off on spending trillions more dollars. But recent polls apparently are showing that people in their home States appreciate them not agreeing to more and more of the runaway spending that would just increase inflation.

One other thing people are noticing—a Washington Times story from Stephen Dinan titled “Biden administration expands no-go zones where ICE can’t arrest illegal immigrants”—so millions more are coming in, and fewer and fewer are being deported.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is important for people to understand that this feeling that we need to secure our borders doesn’t come from any kind of xenophobia. I look at the Hispanic culture, and though generalizing can be dangerous, generally speaking, I see faith in God; I see a hard work ethic; and I see a devotion to family. Well, those are things I believe made America the great country it has been. We need more of that help.

Mr. Speaker, if you look at the contributions that immigrants have made from countries all over the world to this country, to make it as powerful and as great as it is, we want immigration. No country in the world, even those bigger than the United States, is as generous with providing visas as the United States is—over 1 million a year.

But as Milton Friedman pointed out, if we are going to provide welfare in this country, which started back in the 1960s, then we can’t have open borders or this country will be over very soon. It will be overwhelmed with people coming in. It will destroy the golden goose that some look at the U.S. as being, and there won’t be any country to flee to looking for a better life.

Some in allied countries tell me: If you lose your freedom in America, there won’t be any freedom in the world. We will all lose our freedom pretty quickly if you lose yours.

This is critical stuff. But I think the biggest danger of people swarming across our border, as they have been doing this year unimpeded, is the danger that Benjamin Franklin pointed out. He didn’t go into detail, but as most people here remember, he was asked by a lady as he left the Constitutional Convention at the conclusion: What have you given us?

And as most everybody here knows, he replied: A republic, madam, if you can keep it.

A republic, a republican form of government, that is with a little R, not the Republican Party. A republic is what the Romans came up with after they looked at democracy from the Greeks. They actually had a real democracy where most everybody participated in the big decisions. Fortunately, they realized you can’t let everybody vote as a juror in law cases, so they restricted those law case juries to only having 501 people. As I understand it, it was 501 people on the jury that voted to make Socrates drink poison as his penalty.

That is what you see, Mr. Speaker, when you have too many participating in a process. It gets out of hand. You get a handful, they start running, and they get people fired up. Before you know it, Mr. Speaker, one of the finest men in the country is ordered to drink poison.

Mr. Speaker, you have to be careful. That is what the Romans realized, so they created a republic. We like the democratic idea that people get to vote and participate in government, but let’s have them elect representatives, then the representatives study the issues, and they vote on behalf of the rest of the country. If we don’t like how they are voting, then we throw them out in the next election and select another representative. That is the republic form of government.

Republics generally have not lasted more than 200 years. We are 30 years or so past the 1789 ratification of our Constitution. Some would say: Well, when we pass 200 years, we are living on borrowed time.

We know history, but not enough. Too many of our schools quit teaching history because the Federal Government got involved in education.

Is education an enumerated power under the Constitution for the Federal Government to be involved in? No, it is not. But in 1979, President Carter created the Department of Education. As a result, the percentage of teachers in education has dropped dramatically.

Nearly three-fourths of the employees in K-12 education in Texas were teachers. But then after the Department of Education comes along, you got more bureaucrats here making more requirements for the folks in Austin and every State capital. So those folks have to hire more people to answer the mandates of the Department of Education in Washington. And to get their information, they have to mandate more people in every school board in elementary school.

I had a fantastic public school education in elementary school, middle school, and high school. In elementary school, we had a principal, the principal had an assistant, then there was the janitor, then there were the people who worked in the cafeteria, and that was it. Now, every school has to have so many people working in the administration gathering information to send to the State capital so they can send it to Washington.

As I recall, it was either late eighties or early nineties, I think it was early nineties, but I was on the board of Former Students of Texas A&M. I was asking the president, we had some other people there who worked on analyzing SAT scores. I said: I understand the SAT test has now been recalibrated so that students will do better than they have in the past for answering the same number of questions right. Yes, it has been recalibrated. People were embarrassed that SAT scores were a lot lower now than they used to be.

If you took the SAT in the early seventies, your score now would probably be around 200 points higher than it was back then. I was intrigued by that.

Why did we have to recalibrate the SAT? Well, it was so people wouldn’t think schools were failing during the nineties. So SAT scores came back up not because they were doing better but because the scoring was recalibrated.

That was a rather interesting illumination on education, but we continue to see problems.

As both Republican and Democrat Presidents have been pushing more control, I think President Trump tried to give more control back locally. But what has happened is the Federal Government has taken more and more control right here in Congress. We continue to pass stuff that says: You don’t get your money back. Of course, we know the money comes from the States up here. But we are not going to give you your money back unless you do this, that, or the other like we tell you.

Well, one of the mandates has been you had to pass this federally mandated test, and the federally mandated test was extremely light on history. I am told that there are times when there isn’t any history, maybe one history question, and it is not always good history, if a question is asked.

□ 2130

So I hear from schools back home: We have to teach to the mandated test because if any student doesn’t pass the federally mandated test, we don’t get all of that Federal money that came from us back to us. They keep it for that student.

So to avoid not getting back even as much of our own money as we should, we have got to get people prepared to pass the test. So some schools, they got rid of music, they got rid of art. And some of us are big advocates and we go: Wait a minute. Do you not understand that when it comes to music, it comes to art, you are getting synapses to fire in the brain that might not fire otherwise, and if you can get more synapses firing, then the student’s brain can accumulate more, work better, and then overall do better scoring?

Look, we have got to get them to pass the test, I am told, and those things, music, art, are not on the test, so we have got to concentrate on making sure the students are ready for that federally-mandated test. Well, that is a shame.

Music and art add dramatically to life. And there are some awesome art teachers. They didn’t do too well with me. Apparently, there is an art gene in my background. My dad was artistic; had a daughter that was very artistic. But it was a latent gene in me. I see what it adds in the art contests that all of the Representatives, I think most of us have in our districts, but you see the incredible products that these kids are able to create, and it is really inspiring.

Yet so many are having to cut back or get rid of art altogether. Why? Because of the Federal mandates from here on high, on Mount Olympus, on Capitol Hill.

It is important, also, on how we treat people. When I go to the border, I don’t mistreat anybody that comes in illegally. I try to help all I can, but they have come into the country illegally.

And we need to get back to the Trump policies before we get overwhelmed. And going back to the point that Benjamin Franklin made: It takes work to keep a republic. It doesn't just happen. That is why it has happened so rarely. That is why the United States of America is such an anomaly in history.

There has never been a country like this. Even Solomon's Israel didn't have all of the individual opportunities, all of the individual assets and comforts that we have here in America. It is an amazing place, but it takes work. It takes education of our children, training them up so they understand what it takes to preserve a republic, a representative form of government, and getting stronger and stronger as we have done until more recent years.

When you have people flooding in, I mean, 2 million people this year, this administration has 3 more years, so are we going to have 8 million, at least 8 million more people enter this country illegally? They are not coming from countries that understand how to preserve a republic. And I will tell you some of the very best citizens we have in this whole country are people who went through the process of becoming legal citizens, and I hear from them a lot in my district.

They love America because they know how it can be outside of America, and they don't want our country becoming like those countries they came from. People from Venezuela, people from Central America, from Eastern Bloc countries are some of the best citizens we have got, some from Russia. My cousin married a Russian, and she knows. We were talking about it last week, and she is feeling a sense of urgency. We are losing what we have had. We are becoming more like the place I was so anxious to leave.

It takes work to keep a republic and to enjoy the blessings we have received. People who are flooding in, they have never been trained on what it takes to preserve a republic. And one of the big issues to so many people during the COVID pandemic has been the unprecedented grab of power that the Federal Government has never had before. Never. We have had pandemics that were a lot more deadly than COVID, but no one has ever had the nerve to tell people who were not infected, who had thriving businesses, that they had to close down their business. We are going to let these people open. We are not letting you open.

Thirty years ago, they would have opened anyway, probably 20 years ago, and they would have won in court without question. You can't shut down business. It is unprecedented. And for heaven's sake, to tell churches they couldn't open. For the huge majority of our history, when there was a time of emergency, including a pandemic, people felt like they needed to be in church praying; that they needed to be asking God for help. And for the first time in our history, we didn't have a President that issued a National Day of

Prayer & Fasting, asking God to help us. For the first time in our history, we had a national proclamation: You have got to close businesses. You have got to close churches. You can't meet. In some places States said you can't even sing in church because you open your mouth. We can't allow that.

And I know there are still a lot of mixed signals on masks. It is interesting. There are cloth masks. I had a mask getting on a plane with, one of the SHEMA97 masks designed in Israel. It has four layers of cloth that are ionized to kill germs. They don't just catch them. They will kill germs.

The flight attendant said: I can see your nose, so that mask can't be any good. It can't be any good, she says. And she was wearing one of the little blue-and-white masks. Talk about not doing any good. Although, in fairness, I have read that there were some studies that said those little blue-and-white masks can decrease your percentage of getting COVID by 0.2 percent. So 0.2 percent, that is what it is, great. Wear one of those little, cloth masks.

But then we see down in Florida that has been the most open, that they have fewer cases percentagewise. They are doing better than any other State in the country and they have been the most open State we have had. So it is interesting. And I have an article here from The Gateway Pundit. "It Wasn't Just Beagles and Monkeys—Fauci's NIH Also Funded Medical Experiments on AIDS Orphans in New York City."

I read somewhere else that these were Black orphans that had AIDS, and the Fauci NIH was doing experiments on them, according to this article of Jim Hoft. They reported that 25 children, those Black orphanage babies, died during the drug studies they were doing on those poor little babies. An additional 55 children died following the studies while they were in foster care. Tim Ross, director of the child welfare program at Vera—I am looking for what that stands for—the Vera Institute, that as of 2009, 29 percent of the remaining 417 children who were used in drug studies had died; 532 children that are admitted to have been used now.

□ 2140

That was in the last 20 years. I don't know if Dr. Fauci has been asked if he knew about that. We found out he lied about funding gain of function in China.

Another article from Fox Business, Elizabeth Faddis, that Dr. Fauci is facing a demand from lawmakers on both sides of the aisle to divulge information regarding the alleged use of an experimental drug on puppies.

I guarantee you, as more people find out that NIH was using orphan Black AIDS babies for drug experiments, that killed many of them, there will be even more cries from both sides of the aisle on answers. I thought we were so far past anything like that. I mean, after the outrageous Tuskegee experiments,

I can't believe we have been doing that same stuff in the last 20 years. Somebody needs to be held accountable for these things.

We are in deeply troubling times, and there is a good chance that if we don't get back to making sure children in America know how to sustain a republic, we are headed for losing it.

It is because of a fear of that, a fear of the loss of freedom, that caused me to leave the bench and run and try to get elected to Congress so I could make a difference in legislation, so we could try to salvage this little experiment in self-government. But it seems pretty clear it is not going to last much longer.

You can't absorb 8 million people, who not only most of them don't speak the language, but they are adults who have no clue, have never been educated. They have certainly got the capacity to learn, but they have never been educated on what it takes to preserve self-government and the blessings that we have in this country.

If they are not educated on that, if they are simply handed \$450,000 each, then that is all they know. Wow, this is a country where you come in, demand money, they give it to you. You can't sustain a country like that, and we won't. No one ever has.

In Rome, there was one Caesar that figured that bread and circuses were being given to keep people peaceable, and it was keeping them from working. He tried to do away with it. But by then, it was too late.

Let's act now before it is too late.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Gloria J. Lett, Deputy Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker on Thursday, October 28, 2021:

H.R. 5763. An act to provide an extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, and transit programs, and for other purposes.

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, further reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker on Monday, November 1, 2021:

H.R. 1899. An act to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide for the modification, transfer, and termination of a registration to manufacture, distribute, or dispense controlled substances or list I chemicals, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2911. An act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress a plan for obligating and expending Coronavirus pandemic funding made available to the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3475. An act to name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Columbus, Georgia, as the "Robert S. Poydasheff VA Clinic".

H.R. 3919. An act to ensure that the Federal Communications Commission prohibits authorization of radio frequency devices that pose a national security risk.

H.R. 4172. An act to name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Aurora, Colorado, as the "Lieutenant Colonel John W. Mosley VA Clinic".

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 921.—An act to amend title 18, United States Code to further protect officers and employees of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 1502.—An act to make Federal law enforcement officer peer support communications confidential, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 9 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, November 2, 2021, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 2088, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DEFAZIO: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 390. A bill to redesignate the Federal building located at 167 North Main Street in Memphis, Tennessee as the "Odell Horton Federal Building" (Rept. 117-157). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DEFAZIO: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 1339. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to establish an advanced air mobility interagency working group, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-158). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DEFAZIO: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 2220. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to modify the treatment of certain bargain-price options to purchase at less than fair market value, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-159). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DEFAZIO: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 3709. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to submit

to Congress a report on preliminary damage assessments and make necessary improvements to processes in the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-160). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DEFAZIO: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 4660. A bill to designate the Federal Building and United States Courthouse located at 1125 Chapline Street in Wheeling, West Virginia, as the "Frederick P. Stamp, Jr. Federal Building and United States Courthouse" (Rept. 117-161). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DEFAZIO: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 4679. A bill to designate the Federal building located at 1200 New Jersey Avenue Southeast in Washington, DC, as the "Norman Yoshio Mineta Federal Building" (Rept. 117-162). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1975. A bill to take certain land located in San Diego County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Pala Band of Mission Indians, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-163). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2088. A bill to take certain Federal lands in Tennessee into trust for the benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-164). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 3616. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating certain land as the Bear River National Heritage Area, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-165). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 4881. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take into trust for the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona certain land in Pima County, Arizona, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-166). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 5589. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a program to award grants to eligible entities to carry out projects with the potential to reduce or sequester greenhouse emissions that convert and valorize tree nut harvest by-products into multiple higher value bio-carbon products, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-167). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 5221. A bill to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to establish an urban Indian organization confer policy for the Department of Health and Human Services (Rept. 117-168, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York: Committee on Oversight and Reform. H.R. 2043. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to establish and maintain a public directory of the individuals occupying Government policy and supporting positions, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-169, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Energy and Commerce discharged from further consideration. H.R. 5221 referred to the Committee of

the Whole House on the state of the Union.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII, the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 2043. Referral to the Committee on House Administration extended for a period ending not later than November 30, 2021.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. RUPERSBERGER, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. TRONE, Mr. MFUME, and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 5791. A bill to amend titles 10 and title 46, United States Code, to allocate authority for nominations to the service academies in the event of the death, resignation, or expulsion from office of a member of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself and Ms. ESHOO):

H.R. 5792. A bill to require the Administrator of General Services to establish the Digital Service Agreement Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. DIAZ-BALART (for himself, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. DONALDS, and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 5793. A bill to temporarily limit the authority of the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to prescribe chargeable premium rates for flood insurance under the National Flood Insurance Program; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. EVANS, Ms. DEAN, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. WILD, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. PERRY, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. KELLER, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. LAMB):

H.R. 5794. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 850 Walnut Street in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, as the "First Sergeant Leonard A. Funk, Jr. Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. EMMER (for himself and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 5795. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to allow for the registration of venture exchanges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. JEFFRIES (for himself and Mrs. SPARTZ):

H.R. 5796. A bill to amend title 35, United States Code, to establish a competition to award certificates that can be redeemed to accelerate certain matters at the Patent and Trademark Office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KATKO (for himself, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. JACOBS of New York, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. REED, Ms. TENNEY, and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS):

H.R. 5797. A bill to authorize grants for States, and units of local government that

take efforts to stop enabling repeat violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIEU (for himself, Ms. OMAR, and Ms. JACOBS of California):

H.R. 5798. A bill to modify the expedited procedures in the House of Representatives under section 36 of the Arms Export Control Act with respect to consideration of joint resolutions prohibiting proposed sales of defense articles or services, prohibiting proposed licenses for exports of defense articles or services, and prohibiting approval of United States commercial technical assistance or manufacturing licensing agreements; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Ms. SALAZAR, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. BEYER):

H.R. 5799. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exception from certain reporting requirements with respect to the foreign accounts of individuals who live abroad; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Ms. SALAZAR, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. BEYER):

H.R. 5800. A bill to establish a commission to study how Federal laws and policies affect United States citizens living in foreign countries; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Ways and Means, the Judiciary, House Administration, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCEACHIN (for himself, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Ms. LEE of California):

H.R. 5801. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to apply additional payments, discounts, and other financial assistance towards the cost-sharing requirements of health insurance plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. SIRES, Mr. CRIST, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. DEMINGS, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER):

H.R. 5802. A bill to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, and Mr. NORMAN):

H.R. 5803. A bill to require covered entities to implement and disclose information moderation policies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SCHRIER (for herself, Mr. REED, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. UPTON, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT):

H.R. 5804. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to diabetes outpatient self-management training services, to require the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation to test the provision of virtual diabetes outpatient self-management training services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. STANSBURY (for herself, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 5805. A bill to withdraw certain Bureau of Land Management land from mineral development; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. STEWART (for himself, Ms. MACE, Mr. BABIN, Mr. GUEST, Mr. OWENS, Mr. KATKO, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 5806. A bill to require the review by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States of greenfield investments by the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. VELA:

H.R. 5807. A bill to establish national data privacy standards in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. WAGNER (for herself, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. MOORE of Utah):

H.R. 5808. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to make available parental leave benefits to parents following the birth or adoption of a child, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BANKS (for himself, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. BABIN, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. BUDD, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. MANN, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mrs. WAGNER):

H. Con. Res. 57. Concurrent resolution celebrating the first anniversary of the coalition of signatory countries to the Geneva Consensus Declaration on Promoting Women's Health and Strengthening the Family; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania):

H. Res. 758. A resolution expressing support for designating November 2021 as "National Career Development Month"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. SCANLON (for herself and Mr. YOUNG):

H. Res. 759. A resolution Expressing the support of the House of Representatives for

the designation of "Public Radio Music Day" and its deep appreciation for the role of public radio music stations in serving listeners, musicians, and hundreds of communities in the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ (for herself, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Mr. SIRES):

H. Res. 760. A resolution expressing solidarity with Cuban citizens demonstrating peacefully for fundamental freedoms, condemning the Cuban regime's acts of repression, and calling for the immediate release of arbitrarily detained Cuban citizens; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. YARMUTH (for himself and Mr. TAYLOR):

H. Res. 761. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of November 1 through November 5, 2021, as "National Family Service Learning Week"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

ML-122. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Texas, relative to Resolution No. 41, urging the Congress to propose and submit to the states for ratification the "Keep Nine" amendment to the United States Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ML-123. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to Senate Resolution No. 172, urging the Congress and the United States Department of Transportation to take action on the nationwide school bus driver shortage; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

ML-124. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Texas, relative to Resolution No. 1993, urging the Congress to pass the "CHIPS for America Act" or any legislation that substantially increases the United States' investments in semiconductor manufacturing and research; jointly to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology, Ways and Means, Armed Services, Financial Services, Energy and Commerce, and Foreign Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. BROWN:

H.R. 5791.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 5792.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DIAZ-BALART:

H.R. 5793.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5794.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 7 to the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. EMMER:

H.R. 5795.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3 and 18

By Mr. JEFFRIES:

H.R. 5796.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KATKO:

H.R. 5797.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. LIEU:

H.R. 5798.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 5799.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 5800.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. McEACHIN:

H.R. 5801.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 5802.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee finds the authority for this legislation in article 1, section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina:

H.R. 5803.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution

By Ms. SCHRIER:

H.R. 5804.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

By Ms. STANSBURY:

H.R. 5805.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8

By Mr. STEWART:

H.R. 5806.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 section 8 clause 3

By Mr. VELA:

H.R. 5807.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 5808.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sec. 8

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 24: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.

H.R. 69: Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma.

H.R. 151: Mr. MORELLE, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, and Ms. SANCHEZ.

H.R. 217: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.

H.R. 228: Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 263: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 274: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 310: Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 461: Mr. SWALLOW.

H.R. 477: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 516: Ms. SANCHEZ.

H.R. 542: Mr. LIEU and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 543: Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 572: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 669: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 746: Mr. CLOUD.

H.R. 797: Mr. VALADAO and Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 955: Mrs. TRAHAN and Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 1015: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 1057: Mr. ISSA.

H.R. 1145: Mr. BUCK and Mr. BALDERSON.

H.R. 1179: Mr. DUNCAN.

H.R. 1193: Mrs. LEE of Nevada and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.

H.R. 1235: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 1259: Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. NEHLS, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1297: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. AMODEI, and Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 1316: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. KIND, Mr. NEGUSE, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. PETERS, Mr. NEAL, Mr. DELGADO, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. NADLER, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 1348: Mr. TAKANO and Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 1368: Ms. SANCHEZ.

H.R. 1381: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.

H.R. 1384: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. WOMACK, and Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 1474: Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 1518: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 1577: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 1648: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.

H.R. 1744: Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 1771: Mr. GRIFFITH.

H.R. 1829: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1906: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 1956: Mr. MALINOWSKI.

H.R. 1959: Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 2102: Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. LIEU, and Mr. GOMEZ.

H.R. 2161: Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. STANSBURY, and Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 2192: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 2228: Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 2230: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 2238: Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 2249: Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. VELA, and Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 2328: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H.R. 2351: Mrs. HINSON.

H.R. 2358: Mr. GARCIA of Illinois.

H.R. 2372: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida and Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 2414: Mr. FALLON.

H.R. 2415: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 2517: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 2549: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 2565: Mr. MOORE of Alabama and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 2586: Mr. VEASEY, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KATKO, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. JONES, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 2629: Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 2650: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.

H.R. 2654: Mr. STEUBE, Mr. MAST, and Mr. FERGUSON.

H.R. 2728: Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma.

H.R. 2731: Mr. MRVAN.

H.R. 2734: Ms. PRESSLEY.

H.R. 2758: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.

H.R. 2759: Mr. MALINOWSKI and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 2767: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 2811: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ and Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 2840: Mr. BEYER and Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.

H.R. 2864: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 2901: Mrs. KIM of California.

H.R. 2930: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 2946: Mr. CRIST.

H.R. 3076: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 3085: Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 3108: Ms. ADAMS.

H.R. 3109: Mr. BALDERSON.

H.R. 3115: Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 3172: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 3187: Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 3225: Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 3352: Ms. MENG, Ms. CHU, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. MFUME, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 3382: Mrs. STEEL.

H.R. 3402: Ms. TITUS and Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 3408: Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 3451: Miss RICE of New York.

H.R. 3465: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.

H.R. 3574: Mr. NEGUSE and Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 3626: Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 3630: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. JACKSON, and Mr. KELLER.

H.R. 3730: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 3780: Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 3826: Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 3896: Mr. CRAWFORD.

H.R. 3967: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 4141: Mr. WENSTRUP and Mr. ARRINGTON.

H.R. 4157: Mr. NEGUSE and Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 4194: Mr. MFUME, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 4272: Mr. HUFFMAN and Mr. GARCIA of Illinois.

H.R. 4319: Mr. LAMB.

H.R. 4334: Ms. CHENEY and Mr. FULCHER.

H.R. 4379: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 4387: Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 4407: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia and Mr. BACON.

H.R. 4480: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 4533: Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 4571: Mr. O'HALLERAN and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 4603: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 4627: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 4634: Mr. BAIRD, Mr. BOST, and Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 4677: Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 4701: Mr. MULLIN and Mr. WESTERMAN.

H.R. 4720: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.

H.R. 4759: Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 4785: Mr. BALDERSON.

H.R. 4794: Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 4878: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 4946: Mr. KILMER and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 4951: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 4967: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.

H.R. 4995: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 4996: Mr. MOOLENAAR and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.

H.R. 5001: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 5058: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 5129: Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. TRONE, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. STANTON, Mr. WELCH, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mrs. BEATTY, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 5131: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.

H.R. 5141: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. CRAIG, and Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 5162: Mr. PERRY and Mr. GRIFFITH.

H.R. 5170: Mr. CORREA.

H.R. 5232: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.

H.R. 5235: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 5330: Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 5342: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 5363: Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 5424: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 5444: Mr. NEGUSE and Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 5445: Mrs. HAYES and Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 5450: Mr. FALLON.

H.R. 5451: Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 5483: Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 5487: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 5504: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 5531: Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 5533: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 5543: Mr. QUIGLEY and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 5577: Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. OMAR, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. PORTER, and Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 5585: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. CRAIG, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 5586: Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. DONALDS, and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.

H.R. 5590: Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 5599: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 5608: Mr. STAUBER, Mr. STEWART, Mr. BAIRD, and Mr. GIBBS.

H.R. 5609: Mr. FERGUSON and Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 5611: Ms. BASS.

H.R. 5621: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.

H.R. 5629: Mr. CASTRO of Texas and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 5648: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 5649: Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 5660: Mr. LUCAS and Mr. BOST.

H.R. 5665: Ms. SÁNCHEZ and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 5681: Mr. COLE and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.

H.R. 5689: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 5714: Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 5718: Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 5721: Mr. MRVAN.

H.R. 5722: Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma.

H.R. 5724: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. CASE, Ms. ROSS, Ms. PRESSLEY, and Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 5727: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 5730: Ms. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 5731: Mr. BUDD.

H.R. 5735: Mr. PHILLIPS, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. PANETTA, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 5742: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois and Mrs. MCBATH.

H.R. 5743: Mr. GUTHRIE.

H.R. 5750: Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. KILMER, Ms. WILD, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 5754: Mr. MCCAUL.

H.R. 5759: Mr. BROOKS, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mrs. LESKO, and Mrs. STEEL.

H.R. 5761: Mr. BUCSHON and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 5765: Mr. GAETZ.

H.R. 5778: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 5787: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 5788: Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. MOOLENAAR,

Mr. GARBARINO, and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.

H.J. Res. 58: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H. Con. Res. 34: Mr. CLYDE.

H. Con. Res. 44: Mr. CRENSHAW, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. WOMACK, and Ms. ROSS.

H. Con. Res. 54: Mr. TRONE.

H. Con. Res. 56: Mrs. STEEL.

H. Res. 114: Mrs. DINGELL.

H. Res. 119: Ms. JAYAPAL.

H. Res. 389: Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BACON, and Mr. HUIZENGA.

H. Res. 404: Mr. BAIRD.

H. Res. 415: Mr. ISSA.

H. Res. 498: Ms. SHERRILL.

H. Res. 664: Mr. COURTNEY.

H. Res. 670: Ms. PRESSLEY and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H. Res. 738: Mr. GUTHRIE and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H. Res. 749: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H. Res. 751: Ms. NORTON.

H. Res. 752: Mr. NADLER, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. BUSH, and Mr. CICILLINE.

H. Res. 754: Mr. BANKS and Mr. WENSTRUP.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

PT-76. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the City of Miami, Florida, relative to Resolution R-21-0351, urging President Joseph R. Biden, Jr. to allocate five billion dollars of funding for Everglades Restoration; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

PT-77. Also, a petition of the Legislature of Rockland County, New York, relative to Resolution No. 435 of 2021, urging the U.S. Congress to refrain from entering into any trade deals with the United Kingdom until its government investigates and prosecutes legacy killings as outlined in the Stormont House Agreement; to the Committee on Ways and Means.